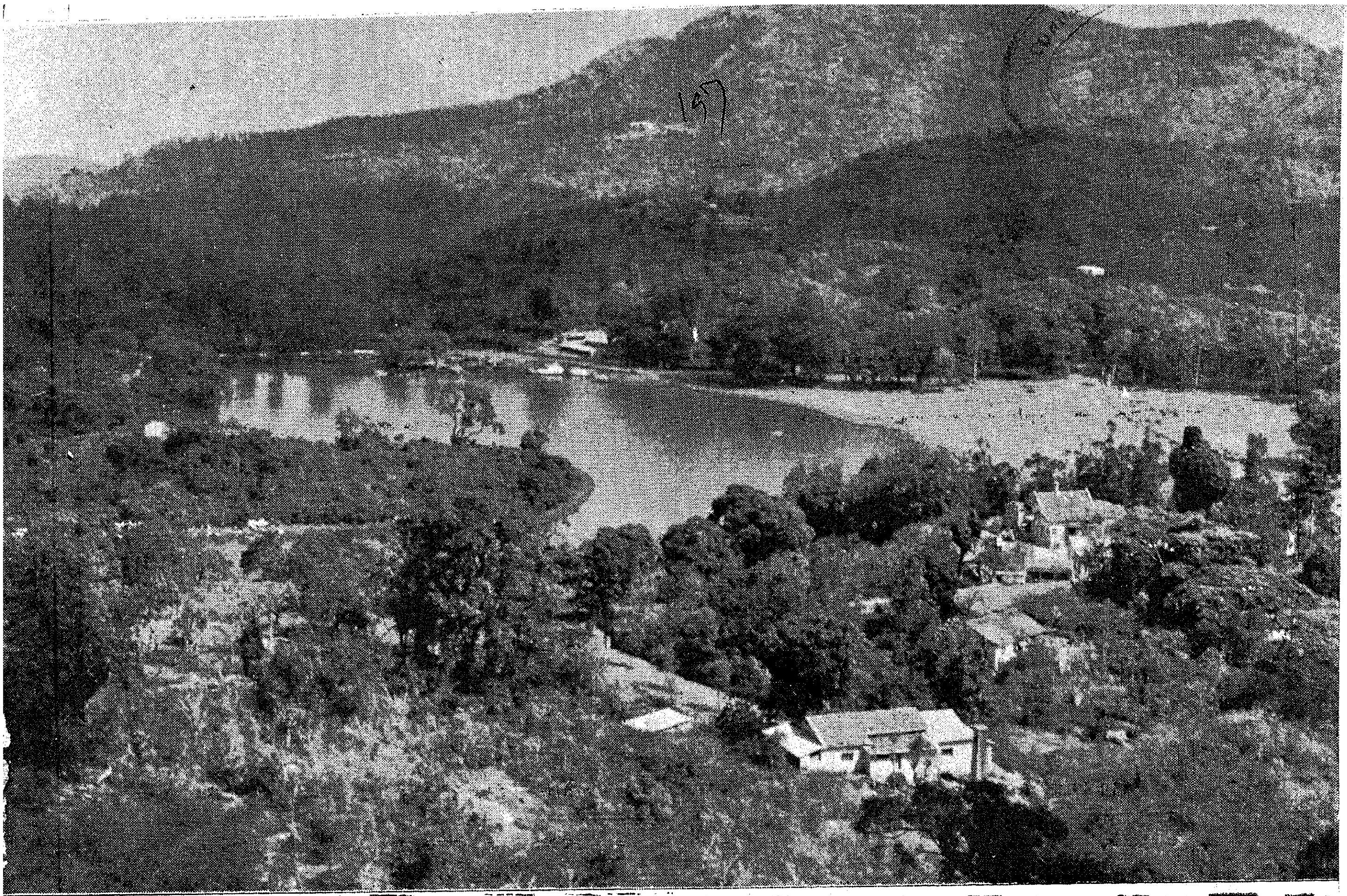
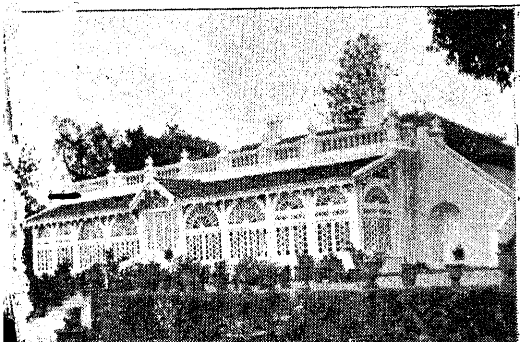
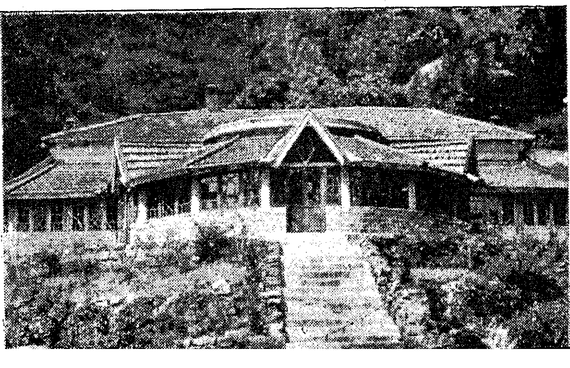
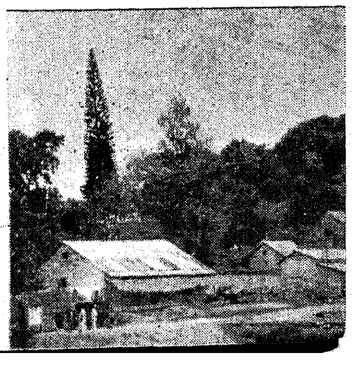


MADRAS INFORMATION

JUNE '66 20 Pa

The Chief Minister addressing the Collectors' Conference at Ooty

A View of the Conference

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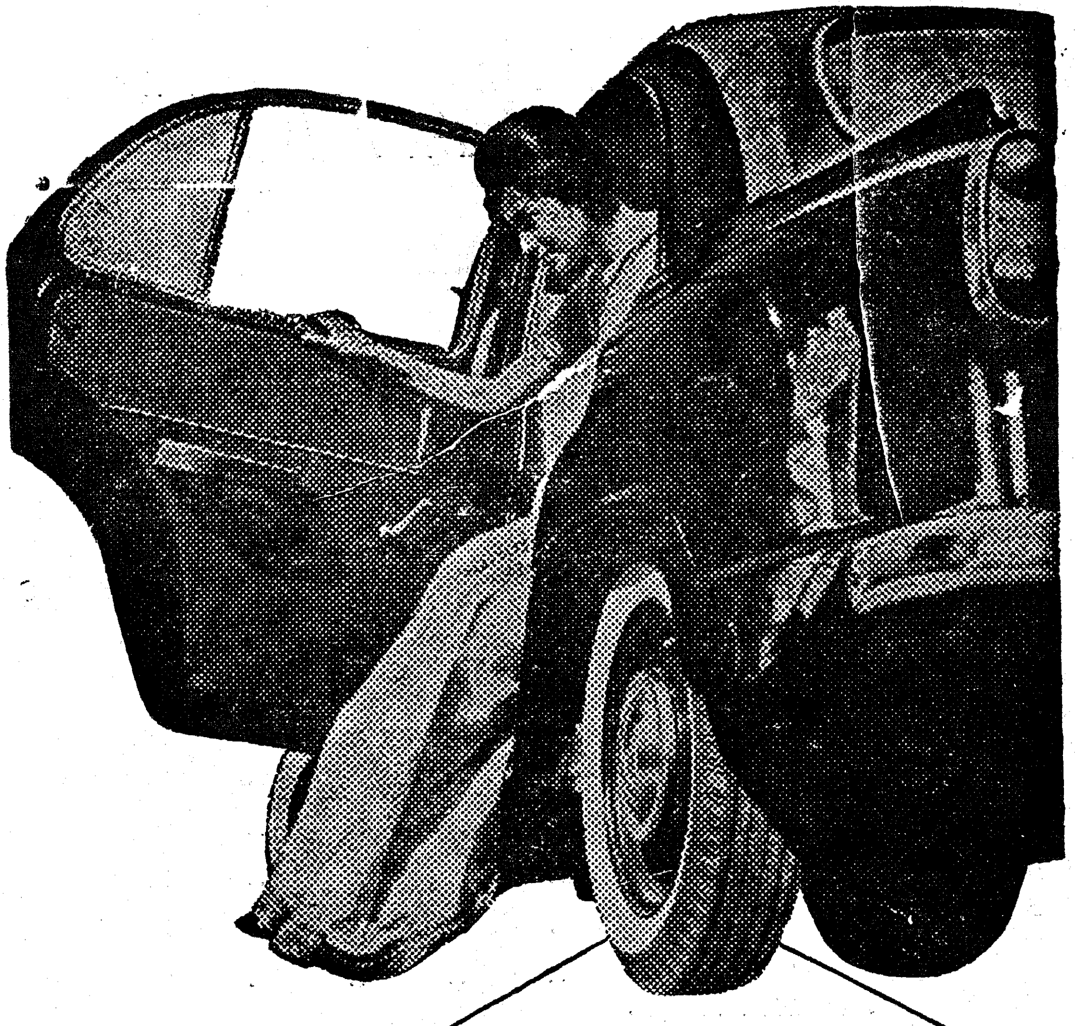
THIS MONTH'S COVER

One of the major attractions among the minor hill stations in Madras State, Yercaud has all the charms of a summer resort and all the advantages of a sanatorium, Salubrious climate, enchanting scenery, facilities for boating and other recreation—these are just some of its many attractions. Yercaud is grand, serene. Its popularity is growing.



New tyre or TVS retread?

Only the owner knows!

As a prudent car owner you would like to get the most out of your tyres by retreading them. But you wouldn't like to use a tyre that looks obviously a retread. TVS retreads look like new, perform like new—and only you would know that they are retreads. **TVS - the largest retreaders in India**

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

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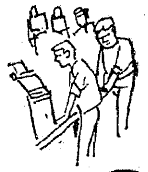
INDIA'S TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES



The 30th April 1966 is another milestone in the development of India's overseas telecommunication services. On this day Madras becomes the fourth international telecommunication gateway centre in India to be provided with direct photo-telegraph service facilities. The establishment of the service of O.C.S. is one of the first items of the O.C.S. Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The opening of this service would have been delayed for lack of certain imported equipment. This was circumvented by the design and construction of certain essential parts of the photo-telegraph apparatus in India by O.C.S. Engineers in their development section in Poona, which made it possible to establish this service so early.

The telecommunication network

Madras has been one of the earliest international centres of telecommunication. It was placed on the international telecommunication map in 1886 when a submarine telegraph cable connected Madras with Penang and Singapore next only to Bombay, which had the first international telegraph service from 1870.

India's overseas telecommunications, which began with the inauguration of the London-Bombay telegraph service by submarine telegraph cables in 1870 was limited to the relatively slow moving submarine telegraph cable links till 1927. The world was brought much closer with the advent of wireless for long-distance communication. Commercial long-distance radio communication was introduced to India in 1927 when Bombay and London were first connected by wireless telegraph. Six years later, in 1933 India was connected for the first time across the seas by voice over a commercial telephone service. In 1932, the cable and wireless interests in India were merged following a similar merger of the parent Companies in Britain with their world-wide networks.

During World War II

June 1943 saw the beginnings of the radio photo-telegraph service between India and overseas countries. At this time a restricted London–Bombay radio photo-telegraph service was established mainly for military news and photographs. Even this fledgeling service handled as many as 75 pictures on "D-Day".

Post-Independence Progress

Since 1947, the chief landmarks of planned development of the Indian overseas communications network have been —

(a) *Inauguration of the Calcutta Centre of the O.C.S. as a pilot station in 1953, followed by expansion into a full-fledged overseas direct gateway radio centre in December 1955.*

(b) *Expansion of the New Delhi Centre into a full-fledged overseas direct gateway radio centre with modern facilities of all types commensurate with the requirements of the capital city. This process was spread over a number of years culminating in the inauguration of the new premises of the radio relay stations in 1956.*

(c) *Expansion of the Madras Centre into a full-fledged overseas direct gateway centre with radio-telegraph as well as radio-telephone services in 1960.*

During the war direct telegraph services were also established between India and U.S.A. with the help of American lease-lend transmitters. An additional temporary centre was opened for providing press coverage from Comilla in East Bengal. The New Delhi and Comilla stations were good examples of improvisation by Indian Engineers and make-do with available equipment. The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company operated under licence till 1947, when the service was nationalised, and named the "Overseas Communications Service" as a department of the Government of India under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications. In addition to Bombay and Madras, the New Delhi centre had come into being during the War as a pilot station operating from temporary premises.

This completed the strategic distribution of the external telecommunications network of the country into four independent gateway centres at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These four gateways were at the same time fully inter-connected among themselves, thus providing maximum flexibility and mutual-back up for each other.

Simultaneously with the expansion of the centres, there was planned augmentation of the number of services and introduction of new types of modern facilities has been proceeding apace.

The services connect India directly with some 30 countries abroad and through them virtually with all the countries in the world. All this manifold expansion was planned, engineered and installed entirely by Indian Engineers.

Notable O.C.S. events

(a) *Installation of the radio-photo-telegraph service on a regular basis at Bombay—April* 1948 (*Radio-photo service had earlier been operating exclusively for military and war publicity purposes since* 1943).

(b) *Inauguration of multi-destination news broadcasts on behalf of the External Affairs' Ministry for the Indian missions abroad.—July* 1948 (*A similar telegraph newscast service is also operated for the P.T.I. from Bombay to a few destinations abroad*).

(c) *Inauguration of radio-photo services from New Delhi—October* 1954.

(d) *Inland photo-telegraph facility made available between New Delhi and Bombay in* 1955, *and later at Calcutta by O.C.S. operating the inland photo-telegraph services on behalf of Indian Post & Telegraphs.*

(e) *Inauguration of leased telegraph channel service on "private line" teleprinters to customers —July* 1957.

(f) *Inauguration of radio-photo services from Calcutta—October* 1958.

(g) *Inauguration of international telex service from Bombay in June* 1960, *followed by telex services from Calcutta in July* 1963 *and New Delhi in May* 1964. (*Madras and all other telex subscribers in India can reach any of these three international telex exchanges through the internal automatic telex system*).

Overseas Communication Service

The O.C.S. manages India's overseas networks on commercial lines. O.C.S. has been able to yield consistent levels of profit in relation to the capital invested by Government. The capital assets of O.C.S. have risen from Rs. 65 lakhs in 1947 to over Rs. 400 lakhs in 1965. O.C.S. revenues have risen from Rs. 147 lakhs in 1950–51 to Rs. 302 lakhs in 1964–65. During this period the O.C.S. has paid into the general revenues of India a net profit of over Rs. 1,000 lakhs, nearly three times the capital invested in the service by the Government of India.

The tariff of charges in India are substantially lower than corresponding international rates in most other countries for public telegraph messages. For other services, the tariff of charges in India is approximately on par with international rates. It has been the proud privilege of O.C.S. to have maintained these levels of charges substantially unaltered at a time of rising costs over the past 19 years; in fact, for leased channels, O.C.S. has recently effected a significant reduction in tariffs, still maintaining an appreciable level of retrun to the exchequer. O.C.S. in co-operation with Indian Posts & Telegraphs is proud to be able to provide a commercial undertaking, which, after nationalisation, has expanded the coverage improved the efficiency and has increased the remunerativeness to the country.

Indigenous technical know-how

Apart from providing and maintaining modern service facilities consistent with India's requirements as a developing country, the O.C.S. has progressively built up a fund of indigenous technical skill. Telecommunication Engineers, system-engineers, mechanics, craftsmen, semi-skilled labour, all of them are encouraged to contribute to the evolution of locally-designed and constructed equipment units specifically tailor-made to suit the needs of O.C.S. A considerable saving of foreign exchange has been achieved thereby in addition to developing the skill and confidence of Indian Engineers

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O.C.S. has deputed a number of its younger Engineers and Traffic Officers abroad under various training schemes, who, on return, have disseminated their knowledge to the betterment of this national service. The construction of part of the radio-photo equipment, which has made the establishment of the service at Madras possible, is itself an indicator of the success of this progressive-minded policy.

Satellites and Telephone Cables

While a great deal of effort has been made to improve the quality and range of service available from India with radio as the medium the O.C.S. has also planned ahead to utilise the latest developments in communications technology. O.C.S. Fourth Plan includes overseas communication services *via* communication satellites as well as deep-sea repeatered submarine telephone cable systems. Through these services O.C.S. will provide facilities commensurate with India's rapidly growing needs for worldwide telecommunications.

International telecommunication facilities are complementary to the development of telecommunication networks within India. The O.C.S. and the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, therefore, work hand-in-hand. The development programme of the O.C.S. is co-ordinated with the expansion plans of the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department so that the overseas telecommunication facilities reach the Indian public as internal network grows and expands.

Variety of Services

Facilities in the overseas network available to the public are telegraphy, telephony, photo-telegraphy, programme transmission (voice casts), multi-address telegraph press broadcasts, international telex and leased telegraph channels. This variety of services fulfils the needs of various groups of users, commercial and private, in India. O.C.S. is at the service of the public to make the fullest use of the facilities offered.

A nine-storeyed Residential Tower Block constructed by the State Housing Board at the Nandanam Extension, Madras, was inaugurated by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on 18th April 1966.
(Inset: Sri R. Venkataraman inaugurating the building by switching a button)

RADIO PHOTO SERVICE *at* MADRAS

Hitherto, the radiophoto facility has been available to public at Madras by use of facilities at Bombay or Calcutta or New Delhi, to and from where the pictures have had to be transported by air. The opening of the direct photo-telegraph facilities at Madras would make the service faster.

Photo-telegraph service is most frequently used generally by newspaper industry. Business houses use it for sending drawings, sketches and tabulations such as balance sheets, etc., apart from other public use on diverse occasions. The service can transmit half-tone photographs and can reproduce, as in the original, documents like engineering blue-prints, balance sheets, etc. The documents to be transmitted should be in clear bold black and white. The maximum size of a single documents should be limited to 25 × 23 cms.

The photo-telegraph facility will initially link Madras with London and through the link with London, the service will be available to a number of countries in the world. In co-ordination with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, the new photo telegraph service at Madras will be available for inland photo-telegraph service also. The inland photo-telegraph service will link Madras directly with Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta. The charges for the inland photo telegraph service would be Rs. 30 up to 335 sq. cms. and Rs. 9 for each additional 100 sq. cms.

International services is now available, directly from Madras with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (West), Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. It is proposed to extend the service to a number of other countries in due course.

Type of photo-telegrams

Half-tone photographs.—Technically, the best transmission requires that the photographs or other documents have strong contrasts between the dark and light areas, have boldness and clarity of outline of the main parts of the picture (not too fine), and that the photographs, etc., are smooth and not crumpled. Colour photographs cannot be transmitted. The maximum size of a single photo-telegram is 25 × 23 cms. (575 sq. cms.). Photo-telegrams of larger area have to be divided into parts by the filer. The filer can also have a caption attached to the photographs, etc., the caption will be transmitted along with and as a part of the photo-telegram itself. The area occupied by the caption will be charged for and the total size of the photo-telegram (including the caption area) must be within the limits of 25×23 cms. (575 sq. cms.). The technical officers of the O.C.S. would be glad to assist intending customers in all these matters.

O.C.S. Operations in 1966.

The present span of O.C.S. operations is indicated by the following services available in 1966 :—

	O.C.S. started on 1st January 1947 with.	*O.C.S. services on 31st March 1966.*
Wireless telegraphy.	5	A total of 71 channels, including leased and telex channels.
Cable telegraphy ..	2	Two channels.
Radio-telephony. ..	1	Forty-one channels.
Radio Photo ..	..	Eleven channels.

1. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Photo-legraph service between Madras and New Delhi on 30th pril 1966.

Documents other than photographs.— Any documents prepared in black and white with good contrast and bold details (nothing finer than 0·01 sq. inch at the outside limit), can be well transmitted by photo-telegraph service. Engineering drawings, sketches, tabulations of boldly typed figures, etc., can thus be reproduced well in their original form.

Charges

Photo-telegrams are charged for on the basis of their area which would include the area set apart for the captions. The basis of charges is on a slab rate for the first 150 sq. cms. and for each additional 100 sq. cms. or part thereof. In order to encourage flow of news pictures, special concessional rates are in force in certain cases for photo-telegrams filed by press agencies (please see below for rates).

Hours of service

International.—Normal hours of service for countries listed above are 1200/2400 IST on all days. (The limitations of hours of service arise due to phenomena of nature affecting radio propagation conditions at certain times, over which the service has no control.)

Inland.—Available on 24-hour basis on all days.

The Engineer-in-charge, O.C.S., Madras, will be glad to answer any enquiries in regard to this service. Intending users are advised to have their photo-telegrams filed at the Central Telegraph Office, 1st Line Beach, Madras, so that expert advice of O.C.S. technical officers would be available on the appropriateness of a photo-telegraph document, for ensuring satisfactory transmission.

List of countries with which radiophoto service is available from Madras with effect from 30th April 1966.

Country.	*Ordinary*				*Press*			
	Up to 150 sq. cms.		*Each additional. 100 sq. cms.*		*Up to 150 sq. cms.*		*Each additional. 100 sq. cms.*	
	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.
1 Australia*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
2 Belgium (all classes)	129	00	35	00	..		..	
3 Canada*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
4 Cyprus*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
5 Czechoslovakia (all classes)	142	00	40	00	..		..	
6 Denmark (all classes)	140	00	39	00	..		..	
7 Finland (all classes)	163	00	47	00	..		..	
8 France (also direct) (all classes)	94	00	47	00	..		..	
9 Germany-West (also direct all classes)	94	00	47	00	..		..	
10 Ghana*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
11 Greece (all classes)	177	00	54	00	..		..	
12 Jamaica (Kingston)*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
13 Nigeria*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
14 Norway (all classes)	149	00	42	00	..		..	
15 Portugal (all classes)	165	00	49	00	..		..	
16 Singapore*	101	24	30	38	60	75	20	25
17 South Africa—								
Johannesburg (all classes)	120	00	46	68	..		..	
Bloemfontein, Capetown, Durban and Port Elizabeth (all classes).	150	00	54	00	..		..	
18 Sweden (all classes)	147	00	42	00	..		..	
19 Swizerland (all classes)	139	00	39	00	..		..	
20 U.A.R. (all classes)	110	00	45	00	..		..	
21 United Kingdom*	67	50	20	26	40	50	13	50
22 U.S.A.—								
New York (all classes)	95	25	47	63	..		..	
†San-Francisco-California (all classes)								
San-Francisco relayed from New York	166	69	83	35	..		..	
23 Yugoslavia	166	00	49	00	..		..	

*Commonwealth Government Photo-telegrams are admitted at half ordinary rates.

†San-Francisco from New York by Ordinary Airmail Re. 0·56 extra per copy.

†San-Francisco from New York by Private Express Airmail Rs. 4.75 extra per copy.

(10)

Research in Fisheries

SRI G. BHUVARAHAN,
Minister for Information and Publicity, Government of Madras.

The importance of research and up-to-date scientific data for successful fishery development in the State was recognised by the Madras State Fisheries Department from its inception in April 1907. The initial work was of course preliminary and in the nature of reconnaissance. The first marine biological station was established in Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar in 1928, and this was followed up by stations in Ennore (1946), Tuticorin (1947) and Cape Comorin (1959). Those four marine biological stations are mainly engaged in investigations on the meteorology and hydrography of the coastal waters, inshore and offshore plankton, bionomics of economically important food fishes, culture of suitable species and biology, culture and utilization of shell fishes like pearl oyster, chank, edible oyster, prawns and crabs. These investigations have already yielded valuable data on the relationship between physico-chemical factors like rainfall, temperature, salinity and oxygen content and seasonal distribution of planktonic organisms, food and feeding habits and shoaling and spawning periods of fishes that contribute to fisheries along the Coramandal Coast, Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar, cultivation of milk fish and mullet in saline swamps, acclimatisation of salt water species to brackish and freshwater environments, age, growth and migration of pearl oysters, artificial inducement of pearls, bionomics and development of chank, ecology of pearl oyster and chank-beds, seaweeds and their utilization and bionomics and cultivation of edible oyster.

Biological station

The Freshwater Biological Station was established in Madras in 1943 and later shifted to Bhavanisagar in 1954. There are also sub-stations at Madras and Ootacamund. At these centres useful work has been done on the biology and culture of freshwater fishes, diseases and mortality of fishes, fish parasites and toxicants, control of aquatic vegetation, limnology of reservoirs, hydro-biology of rivers and their estuaries, fertilization and manuring of ponds, artificial inducement of spawning of carps and their propagation, and culture of cold water fishes.

The Brackishwater Research Unit at Adyar, is doing useful work on the bionomics and culture of saltwater species and of prawns.

The Fisheries Technological Station at Tuticorin, was established in 1957 and it has two sub-stations at Cape Comorin and Nagapatinam. The work of these stations is mainly directed towards the utilisation of the fisheries resources to the maximum by various processing methods and preparation of by-products. Satisfactory work has been done in obtaining data on the composition of fish under varying conditions; spoilage of fish at different stages from capture to consumption; standardisation of salt-curing of fish; packing and storage of salted fish; canning of sardines and prawns; bacteriology of fish and their environs; preparation of agar, algin and mannitol from sea-weeds; and preparation of fish pickles, fish oil, fish meal and fish-manure. A canning factory is about to be commissioned at Tuticorin. A fish-meal plant and an agar plant are under execution.

The task ahead

While appreciating the work so far done, I have to emphasise that there is scope for more systematic research work so as to have a larger application to practical aspects of the fishing industry. It is now well-established that the seas and the innumerable inland waters are bound to be the main source of food for the future. Fish crops are assets to the State. The conservation, development, exploitation and utilization of these fisheries resources depend chiefly on the technical advance achieved. Therefore, I appeal to you all to work wholeheartedly and conduct your researches as a means of assisting in the uplift of the fishing industry and the fishermen. There is need for more intensified exploration of the fish populations of the deeper waters and determine commercial practicability of fishing and for handling, processing, storing and distribution of fishery products. I would like you to keep in view that as scientists, you have an obligation to interpret your findings and their implications to the benefit of the State and the Society. The Government will always give the highest consideration for your research and advice.

Speach delivered by Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, at the 10th Meeting of the Madras State Fisheries Research Council held on the 4th and 5th of April 1966.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

The Madras Fisheries Department was established sixty years ago with the principle objects of increasing marine and inland fish production, processing surplus fish catches by salt curing, canning, etc., preparing by products like liver oil, fish meal, manure, etc.,exploiting the pearl and chank fisheries, organising fish marketing, educating and improving the socio-economic standards of the fishermen and conducting specialised research in fisheries science. Deep sea fishing was conducted by the trawler "Lady Goscheve" between 1927 to 1930 and data on the fishing grounds were obtained.

These were not however utilised by launching commercial deep sea fishing enterprises. Pearl and chank fisheries of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts coasts were administered by regular inspections and conducting fishing of chanks annually and for pearls wherever oysters were found on the banks. The important rivers and tanks were provincialised and stocked with fingerlings of good varieties of fishes. The Madras Fisheries Amendment Act of 1927 was enacted and fishing rules for inland waters and pearl and chank fisheries were notified. Duty free salt was supplied for fish-curing in the Departmental fish curing yards. Canning and other methods of preserving fish were experimented. Shark liver oil production was standardised. In the wake of the Second World War this received considerable impetus and a number of oil centres for production of raw oil was established to supply raw material to the Shark Liver Oil Factory at Kozhikode. Considerable research work on problems relating to marine and inland fisheries was undertaken. A number of fisheries schools were maintained chiefly on the west coast for the benefit of children of fishermen. Co-operative societies were formed for fishermen.

During the Second World War and in the years after the close of the war considerable fillip was given for increasing fish production to supplement the food production programme. The schemes for the mechanisation of fishing crafts, intensive fish seed collection and stocking of inland waters and providing quick transport facilities for fish were the important schemes which were sanctioned to increase food production. These were later integrated with the First Five-year Plan relating to fisheries. The outlay for fisheries in the first Plan was only Rs. 31 lakhs. The annual fish production in the state was 108,000 tons towards the end of the First Plan. In the Second Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs was provided for fisheries for the Madras State to implement 16 schemes. The fish production rose to 134,000 tons per year towards the end of the Second Plan. In the Third Plan 222 lakhs were given for the Madras State to implement 20 schemes. The target of fish production at the end of the Third Plan is 2 lakh tons of fish per year.

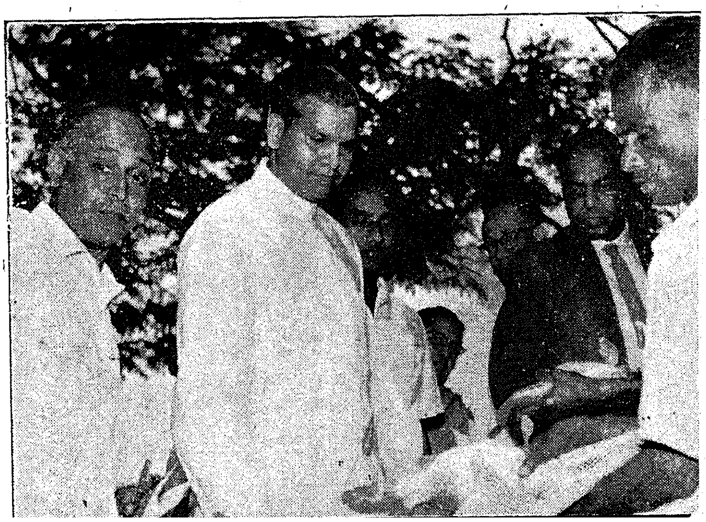
One of the principal schemes in the Third Plan is the making and supply of mechanised fishing boats. The mechanised boats using the complement of nylon nets landed on an average 50 tons of fish a year as against only 5 tons of fish landed by the indegenous canoes using ordinary nets. The target proposed for the Fourth Plan is 1,250 boats.

Nylon at the rate of 200 lb. for a mechanised boat is supplied at 25 per cent subsidy. The same scale of subsidy is also given to co-operative societies of fishermen purchasing nylon twine on their own and distributing to the members for indegenous boats. The use of nylon nets from an indegenous boat increases the catches twofold. Under the crash programme 50 lb. of nylon is distributed to members of societies and 25 per cent subsidy and the balance as loan repayable in 15 monthly instalments.

Nine ice and cold storage plants targeted for the Third Plan are in various stages of construction. One freezing plant having a 50 ton frozen storage will be installed at Ennore before the end of this year. Six ice plants will also be stepped in 6 of the major fish curing centres so that the quality fishes can be preserved in fresh condition for sale. Two ice and cold storage plants at Porto Novo and Rameswaram will be installed in the current year. A canning factory with a capacity to process 5,000 cans of fish per day is nearing completion at Tuticorin.

Apart from the three training centres at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Madras established before the Third Plan two more training centres have been set up at

The meeting of the Madras State Fisheries Research Council was inaugurated by Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, on 4th April 1966 at "Fish Lands", Chetput, Madras. Picture shows the Minister inspecting the fish caught in the fish pond of the "Fish Lands".



Cuddalore and Colachel under Crash Programme. Each training centre will handle 20 fishermen in a year. A sixth training centre at Mandapam under the Indo-Norwegian Project is intended to train 60 candidates at a time. The capacity of these training centres will be stepped up to bring out sufficient number of trained hands for manning all the mechanised boats proposed for the Fourth Plan. An inshore fishing station is functioning at Rameswaram since 1st June 1959. Another station at Cuddalore was added in August 1963 under the Third Plan. A third centre at Madras has been opened last year under the crash programme. These centres carry on intensive survey of the sea in their respective regions besides fishing and thus contributing to an increase in production.

Fish seed requirement

On the inland fisheries side, the collection of fingerlings from rivers and estuarines and stocking inland waters are continued. The target of 15 crores of fingerlings set for the Plan has been achieved. The demand for fish-seed, however, is rather higher due to the panchayats coming forward to take up fish-culture. The total annual requirements of fish-seed are about 60 crores. In addition to produce more fish-seed, the technique of induced spawning on major carps have been taken up. Eight induced spawning centres have been established at Manimuthar, Vaigai Dam, Thanjavur, Sathanur, Lalpet, Mettur, Poondi and Amaravathy. Breeders of fish are raised in natural tanks or fish ponds. The spawn produced is reared in departmental nurseries and also supplied to the panchayats. The panchayats rear the hatchlings in their nurseries and utilize the fry and fingerlings for stocking their tanks.

The stocking and development of major reservoir and exploiting the fisheries have been taken up in the reservoirs at Bhavanisagar, Amaravathy, Krishnagiri, Sathanur, Vaigai Dam and Manimuthar besides the intensification of the work at Mettur. The reservoirs were able to supply about 400 tons of fish last year, of which about 250 tons of fish were supplied to the Calcutta market.

Fishermen co-operative societies are given assistance in various ways for improving their fish catches and for realising better returns for the fish. There are about 398 fishermen co-operative societies in the State. Long and medium term loans are given to members for discharge of prior debts and for purchase of craft and tackle. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the plan for the purpose. Eight Co-operative Fish Marketing Unions have been organized for compact areas consisting of 10 or 12 societies with a view to give them financial and other assistance to undertake fish marketing. There are District Federations at Madras, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin and Nagercoil. The Tuticorin Federation has undertaken export of dried fish to Ceylon. It has also taken up building of mechanised boats. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for the grant of subsidy to municipalities and fishermen co-operative societies and town panchayats for constructing and improving fish markets. The subsidy payable is 50 per cent of the estimated cost subject to the condition that the local body leases the markets to fishermen co-operative societies. A total number of 23 fish markets have been improved so far during the Third Plan.

Steps taken

A fleet of insulated vehicles is maintained by the department for transport of fish. The vehicles are hired to co-operative societies and marketing unions. The hire charges are very low compared to public carriers.

Apart from these, a few other schemes for estuarine fish farm at Manakkudy, training of staff, extension and propaganda units and improvement of aquarium have been taken up during the Third Plan. A comprehensive Plan has also been prepared for the Fourth Five-Year Plan with emphasis on mechanization, deep-sea fishing, provision of fishing harbours, fish processing plants, assistance to co-operative societies, production of fish seed and welfare of fishermen. I hope that the implementation of these schemes will not only increase fish production substantially but it will secure for the fishing industry in our State a due place in the nation's economy.

SPOTLIGHT ON FAMILY PLANNING

"A Five-Year Holiday From Babies" was the slogan given by the Union Minister of Health and Family Planning, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, to the people of India. She was speaking to an elite gathering of Gynaecologists, Paediatricians, Medical Superintendents of Delhi hospitals, Officers of the Indian Medical Association and leaders of voluntary organisations on 30th March 1966. The meeting was organised in connection with the five week intensive family planning campaign to be launched in Delhi State from 31st March 1966. (Thursday, March 31, 1966), which is to serve as a model for the rest of the country.

The Minister appealed to the gathering not only to popularise this slogan but to implement it in the interest of the dignity, self-respect and welfare of the people of India. She pointed out that even as during the days of struggle for independence, the question was often posed: 'Who would want to produce slaves', the country has reached a stage today when all its efforts should be concentrated on food production instead of depending upon foreign imports for its sustenance. Let babies wait till the country has enough resources. This message, she added, has to be given today by doctors and not politicians, as they are in a best position to motivate the patients to have a small family. She wanted that the concept of family planning should ever be kept in view by the medical profession like the background music in a concert.

Continuing, Dr. Sushila Nayyar observed that just like the civil defence arrangements, a committee of administrators was busy demarceting the Delhi State into various operational zones for extensive coverage by the family planning programme. So far the target had been to have seven I.U.C.D. insertions for 1,000 population, but as a result of this intensive campaign, it was proposed to raise the target to 50 per thousand before the end of the year. Detailing the statistics about the Delhi population, she added that the target of four lakhs loops had been fixed for the coming year for the Delhi State alone. She appealed to the experts to start the work soon and assured them that all necessary help in the form of finance, equipment, staff, etc., would be provided by the Government for the successful implementation of the programme.

* * * * *

Thirteen hundred children are born every hour in this country, i.e., India's population is increasing by 30,000 per day, or by 12 million every year. With only 2·2 per cent of the world's land area this country has more than 12·8 per cent of the world's population. Owing to improvement of public health services, while the death rate has been steadily decreasing, i.e., from 48·6 per thousand to less than 16 per thousand, the birth rate continues to stand at 41 per thousand. Unless the birth rate is brought down to 18 per thousand, the growth of population will continue to eat up whatever gains of economic development the country may be making by its Five-Year Plans.

The Government of India have, therefore, set as the ultimate goal the reduction of birth rate from the present 41 to 25 per thousand, possibly by 1975, and 18 by 1985. The effect of this will be a population of 605 million by 1975 and 693 million by 1985. This is a necessary goal which, although considered very ambitious, is hoped to be achieved by the large scale family planning programme which the Government of India have set out to implement from May 1 in an intensified fashion.

Network of F.P. Centres

A large network of family planning centres has been set up. In January this year, there were 16,970 such centres giving family planning advice and distributing rubber contraceptives free. Of these, 14,830 were in rural areas. After extensive trials, the Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (I.U.C.D.) has been approved as highly suitable for India. More than half a million I.U.C.D. insertions were made in 1965. The target for I.U.C.D. insertions is 13 million per year by 1975-76. All I.U.C.D. insertions are done by qualified doctors. A factory has been set up which produces 15,000 of these plastic coils a day. Sterilization is also encouraged. In the last [illegible]-years, 1·1 million sterilization operations were performed.

With the limited resources in trained personnel, equipment, transport and supplies available at present it may not be able to immediately accelerate the pace of the family planning programme throughout the country to the extent desired and necessary. One-third of the total population of the country, however lives in 47 of the bigger districts of the country. It was, therefore, felt that while the Government may continue to make efforts to accelerate the pace of the programme all over the country, it would be worth while to make special promotional and service efforts in these bigger districts, because doctors and other facilities are already available there and if all these resources could be mobilised urgently, tangible results could be obtained. This would not only provide a most valuable

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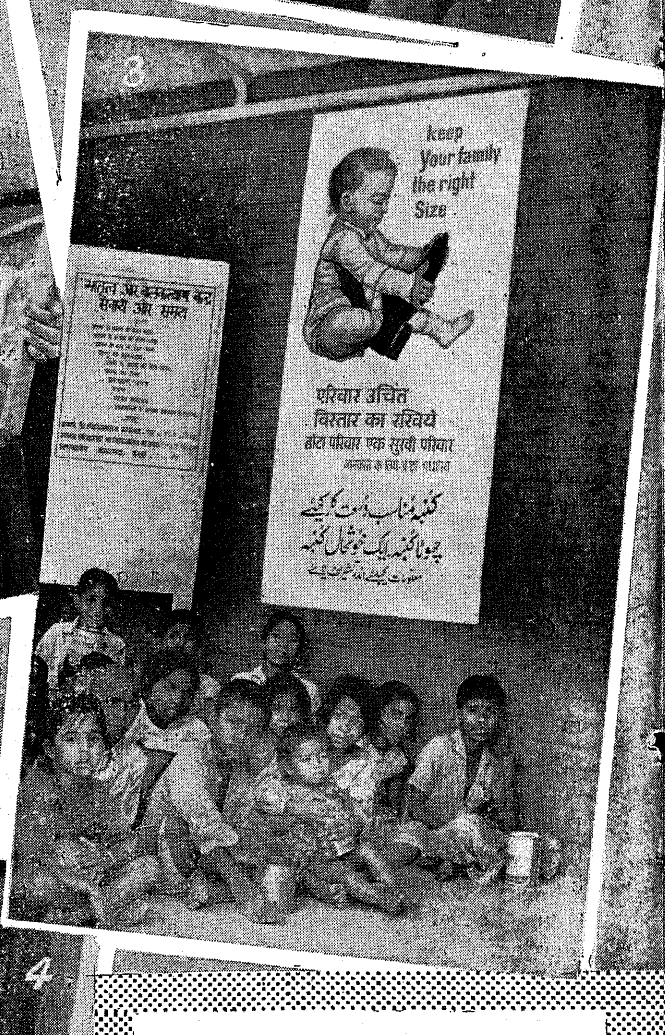
a Family Planning Clinic



1. A lady doctor briefing Press correspondents
2. Briefing the Mothers]
3. Several children waiting while their mothers are getting treatments
4. Loop is being explained

experience to the persons involved in the programme, but would also have a salutary effect in other parts of the country.

Network of F.P. Centres

As Delhi is the capital of the country and what happens there has a tremendous impact all over the land, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning have decided to launch an intensive Family Planning Project in Delhi immediately. With a view to evolve a methodology and plan of operations for the proposed project a number of meetings and discussions were held by the Minister, Secretary and the Commissioner, Family Planning, with the various organisations and authorities concerned with the programme in Delhi State—the Mayor of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the President of N.D.M.C., President/Secretary of Medical Associations, Family Planning Associations (Delhi and New Delhi), Press Representatives, cinema proprietors, women's leaders, etc. Further discussions are being held with the Chambers of Commerce, major industrial undertakings and other social organisations and associations.

Delhi State has a population of about 3·4 million, at present in a total area of about 573 sq. miles. The growth rate of Delhi during 1951-61 has been 5 per cent per year. For the intensive project, the area has been divided into about sixty zonal units of about 50,000 population each and an integrated intensified service in all areas has been provided. According to its population, Delhi should have at least 61 family welfare planning centres. Against this requirement, more than 100 centres are functioning at present. In the rural area, there are 12 Primary Health Centres. The I.U.C.D. Programme was launched in the State on July 15, 1965. The number of insertions done in the State till the end of February 1966 was about 23,293. At present, one mobile and 14 static sterilization centres are functioning in the State. Starting with a total of about 171 sterilization operations performed by 1960, the total number of sterilizations performed in the State so far is about 14,543. A total of about 3,409 sterilizations was reported for 1965.

With the active co-operation and collaboration of all agencies and organisations in the State—Official, non-official and voluntary, it is hoped to achieve the target of inducing 50 couples per 1,000 population in the urban area and 25 couples per 1,000 population in the rural area to adopt family planning with the loop, sterilization or conventional methods. Even if the target is fairly approached, a tangible and obvious impact on the birth rate would be obtained in the next two years providing renewed encouragement and courage to family planning workers all over the country.

* * * *

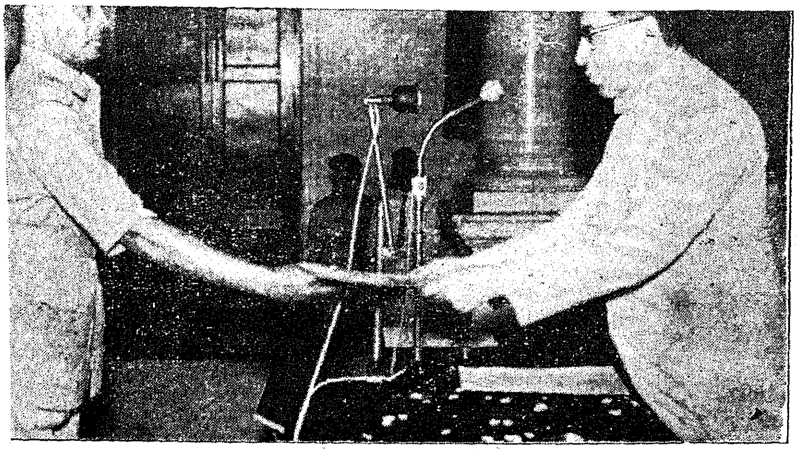
Task Force

Addressing the Executive Committee of Central Council of Health in New Delhi on 30th April 1966, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Health Minister, emphasised the urgent need for the implementation of the family planning programme throughout the country. Dr. Sushila Nayyar stressed that family planning motivation should become an integral part of the activities of all health workers, irrespective of their field of work.

Pointing out that while there was no intention of restricting the scope of the family planning programme to any one particular method, the Union Minister stated that an intensive I.U.C.D. (Loop) approach was called for and said "We are taking care of the need of loops and inserters, but the laying down of the field organisation for this purpose is of the greatest importance. A task force of lady doctors is being assembled and will be available to the States that may ask for it for boosting up the programme in their respective territories. . . . . . The basic health organisation in the rural areas as a part of the Primary Health Centre complex visualised in the Fourth Five-Year Plan should be brought into existence as quickly as possible so that the smallest and the remotest segment of the population in the country has easy access to family planning advice and assistance."

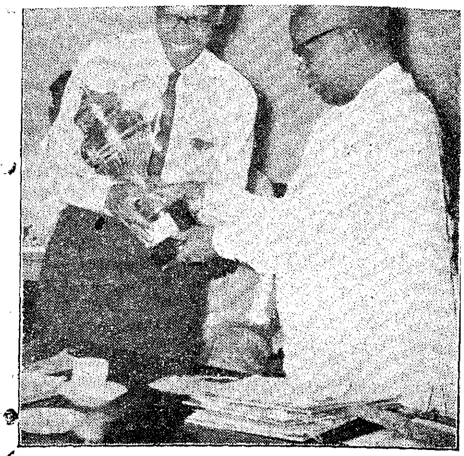
Committee for prevention of Food Adulteration

The Government of Madras has constituted a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Public Health Department and organisations of dealers-in foodgrains and other commodities in Southern India. The Minister for Public Health will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Director of Public Health will be the Member-Secretary. The Committee will meet once in three months in Madras and discuss problems arising from the working of the Food Adulteration Act and take remedial measures.

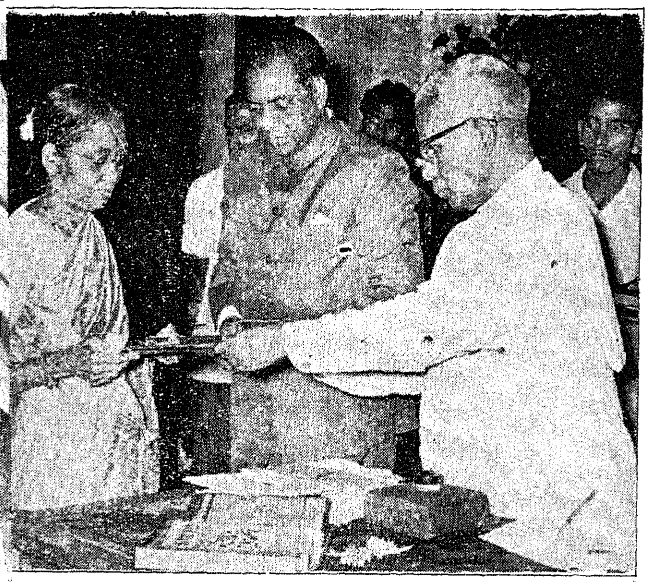


President's Awards were presented to the Officers of the Central Excise Collectorates, Madras and Pondicherry, by Sri Sachindra Chaudhuri, Union Finance Minister, at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 17th April 1966.

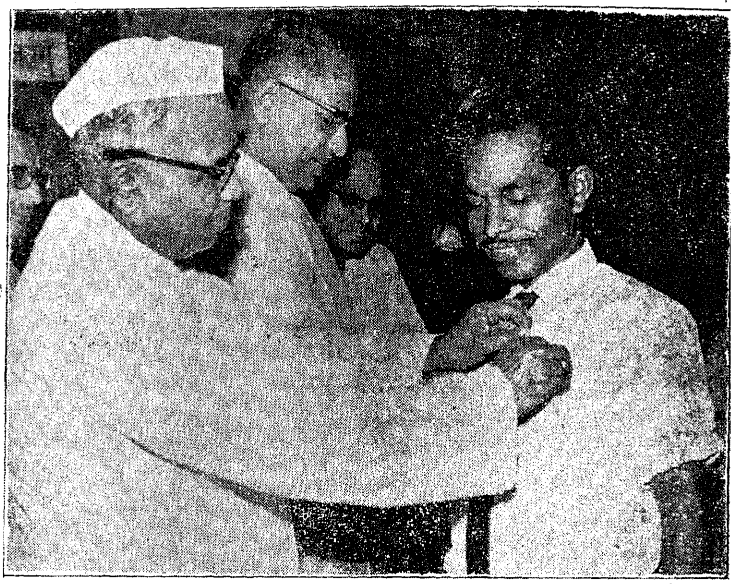
Picture shows Sri Sachindra Chaudhuri presenting the award to Sri T. A. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Superintendent of Central Excise, Pondicherry.



The Chief Minister presenting a trophy to Sri M. C. Parameswaran, Authorised Agent (Madras City), Small Savings Scheme) for record collections during 1963-66.



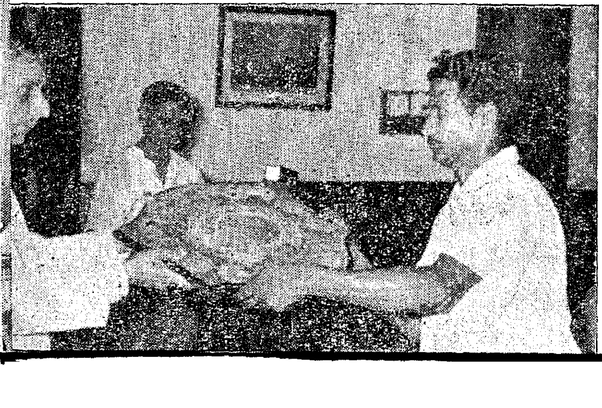
The Tamil Development and Research Council's prizes for the best Tamil Books were awarded to their authors by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at a function held at Rajaji Hall on Tamil New Year's Day. Picture shows one of the authors receiving the prize.



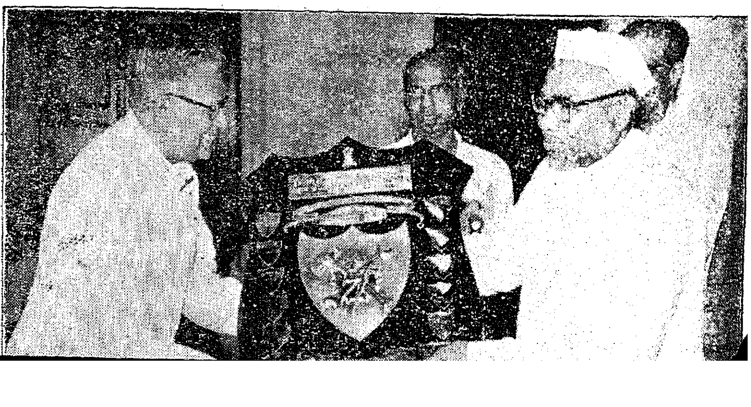
Awards to the winners of the Third All-India Skills Competition of the Industrial Training Institutes were won by two technicians of the State.

Picture shows Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Labour Employment and Rehabilitation, pinning a medal to one of the winners at the function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 23rd April 1966. Chief Minister of Madras presided.

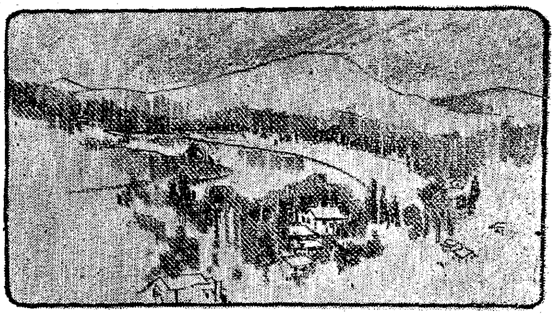
The Annual Day celebration of the Tamilnad Secretariat Staff Association was celebrated on 10th May 1966. Chief Secretary Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., who presided over the function distributed prizes to the winners in the sports and games competition organized in connection with celebration.



Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, presenting the President's Shield for the best State in Technical Training Programme to Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, at a function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 23rd April 1966. Chief Minister of Madras presided.



YERCAUD



Situated at an altitude of 4,500 feet on the Shevroy Hills in Salem district, Yercaud, is one of the major attractions among the minor hill stations of India. It enjoys a salubrious climate with beautiful natural scenery. The climate is neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer. The average minimum temperature is 60°F and the average maximum temperature is 80° F. It is particularly very equable during the season between February and August. The average rainfall is about 164 cms. Yercaud offers a quiet and restful holiday. It has all the attractions of a sports-*cum*-health resort. Those who cannot afford to go to Ootacamund and Kodaikanal can very well go to Yercaud; for, it is less expensive than at Ooty or Kodai. It also serves as a sanatorium and is steadily growing in popularity as a fine summer resort.

This hill station appears to have been discovered by Europeans even before Ooty was discovered in the Nilgiris. Between 1820 and 1829 Mr. M. D. Cockburn, the then Collector of Salem, attempted to reach the hills. The first house was built in Yercaud in 1841 by Rev. J. M. Lechler. The name Yercaud is derived from the Tamil word Erikadu (Eri-Kadu) meaning Lake wood.

Yercaud is about 32 kms. (20 miles) from Salem junction and 37 kms. (23 miles) from Salem town. The foot of the hill is about 8 kms. from the town and one has to drive 29 kms. (18 miles) along the ghat road to reach Yercaud. The scenery along the entire length of the ghat road is enchanting and consists of coffee and orange estates, interspersed with little hamlets inhabited by the hill folk. There are about 20 hair pin bends and two girder bridges—one with 40 feet span and the other with 66 feet span on the way.

The places to be seen in and around Yercaud are the Lake, Lady's Seat, Killiyur Falls, Pagoda point, Sanyasi Malai, Arthur's Seat, the Cauvery Peak, the Shevaroyon Temple, etc.

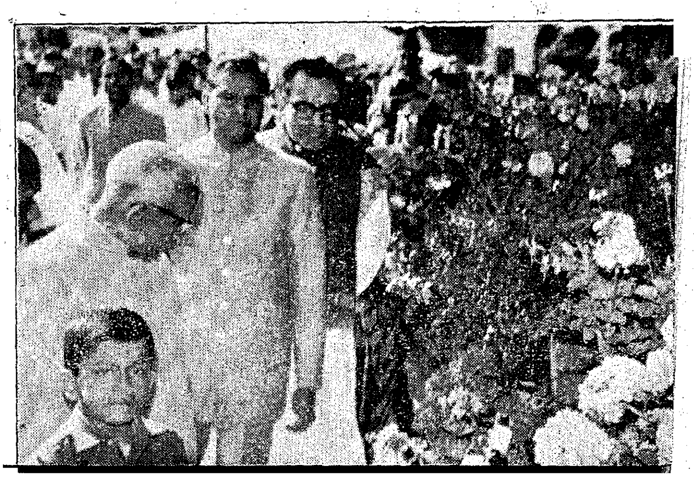
The first thing that attracts the visitor is the lake at the approach of the town. It is said that the lake was created by a German Priest in the Vaniyar (river) in 1850. It has a circumference of seven furlongs. The area of the lake is 285 acres, length 440 yards breadth, 350 yards and the depth varies from 5 feet to 13 feet. It is at a height of (4,400 feet) 1,340 meters. The surrounding area of the lake is covered with thick forest which can be developed into a fine Botanical Garden. There are huge shade-giving trees around the lake where benches are provided for the visitors to enjoy the evenings. Boating facility is available for the visitors. Fish is also reared in this lake. Every Sunday a big shandy is held near the lake. The Malialis hold a festival here every year

The surplus water of the lake after winding its way for about 1½ miles through Yercaud meets with a sudden drop at Killiyur to a vertical height of about 100 feet. The water-falls here is very lovely, especially during winter.

An interesting feature of Yercaud is the loop road. Starting from the lake the road comes round through estates and vantage points and ends at the starting point covering a distance of about 22 miles.

Lady's Seat is an excellent view point situated on the outskirts of the town presenting an enchanting panoramic view of the plains below, the Salem-Yercaud Ghat section, the Salem town, the magnesite mines and on a clear day, the Mettur Dam at the distance. It is the main attraction to visitors.

The Chief Minister and the Minister for Information at the Flower Show at Ooty.



The Pagoda point is a fine picnic spot about two miles from the town. There is also a temple sacred to the Malialis—the Hill tribes of Yercaud. From here one can have a breath-taking view of the other sections of the Shevaroys.

The Sanyasi Malai (hill) is situated on the loop road at a distance of 1½ miles from Yercaud. It is covered with tall and majestic cyprus trees. During the days of European settlers, it was frequented by them for picnic. The place is noted for its natural beauty, serenity and calm atmosphere. Arthur's Seat is in the heart of the town from where a bird's eye view of the town and the lake can be had. About 12 miles from Yercaud is the Cauvery Peak from where a view of the Western Hills of Shevaroys and also a panoramic view of the River Cauvery can be had.

The temple dedicated to Shevaroyan is on the top-most point of the hills. It can be reached through the Ghat Road leading to the bauxite mines. The temple with tiled roof is under a huge tree. An annual festival is held here in May for the deity. People from the surrounding villages attend the festival. From here one can have a full view of the Yercaud town and the Sanyasi Malai.

At the centre of the town is a Panchayat Park and a circular water tank beautifully constructed with artistic cement blocks all round its compound. The Gymkhana Club, Assembly Room, Library, Churches and the Bazaar are also in this area which is called Langlepet after the Collector Mr. Langley.

The Catholoic Mission runs two High Schools here—the Montford School for boys and a convent for girls. Even foreign students come to study at this Montford School. There is also a Tamil medium high school at Yercaud. The formation of a miniature zoo and children's corner at Yercaud, will be undertaken during the Fourth Plan.

Prospect Point, Eechamkadu, Swiss View, Taylor's Saddle, Honey Rock, Glen Peak, Craigmore, High Fields and Cascades are other places of interest, some of which are situated in the private estates and permission is required to enter the places.

The abundant flora of this area which blossom for a large part of the year has made bee-keeping an important subsidiary occupation for the people of this area. Nearly 3,000 beehives have been introduced so far. A bee-keeper's co-operative society is being run at Yercaud to assist the bee-keepers, in addition to the three bee fieldmen under Panchayat Union and one bee nursery under the Village Industries Officer, Salem. There is also a training centre to train thel ocal Tribal women in bee-keeping. The Department of Industries and Commerce is running a sericulture farm of 6 acres at Yercaud. The experience of this farm has shown that sericulture can successfully be introduced in Yercaud. A carpentry unit-*cum*-production centre has also been sanctioned with a view to utilise the large quantities of various kinds of timber available in this hill area.

The Orchidorium of National Botanical Survey of India is located at about a mile on the loop road. The Orchidorium is being developed by the Government of India and contains various species of orchids.

Since the soil of the area is fairly deep and fertile, fruits like orange, lime, pear, jack, guava, banana, etc., are being cultivated here in large quantities. In order to exploit the horticultural wealth in Yercaud area and to increase the fruit production on modern lines a model Orchard-*cum* Nursery has been established in Yercaud under the Second Five-Year Plan to serve as a demonstration centre. Vegetables like potato, sweet potato and all exotic vegetables are also being grown. Yercaud is however famous for its coffee plantations of Arabica variety. World's finest coffee is produced here. Nearly 10,111 acres are under coffee plantations. Geranium, Wattle bark, teak are some of the other commercial products of the hills. Indian gall nut, sandal nut and some valuable medicinal herbs are also available. Magnesite mining and eucalyptus oil extraction are the other important industries of the hills. The bauxite ore of this hills are utilised by the Madras Aluminium Factory commissioned in 1965 at Mettur Dam.

There is a travellers' bungalow at Yercaud with two suits. No kitchen facilities are available. Reservation has to be made through the Collector or the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Salem. The Municipal Choultry and the Government of India Rest House for the Railway Employees are the other two places of lodging. There are also several decent hotels with boarding and lodging facilities. The construction of a tourist bungalow at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs will be undertaken during Fourth Plan. With its growing popularity on the one hand and the plan for its development as a fully equipped summer-resort on the other Yercaud holds a promising future as one of the best minor hill-resorts of India.

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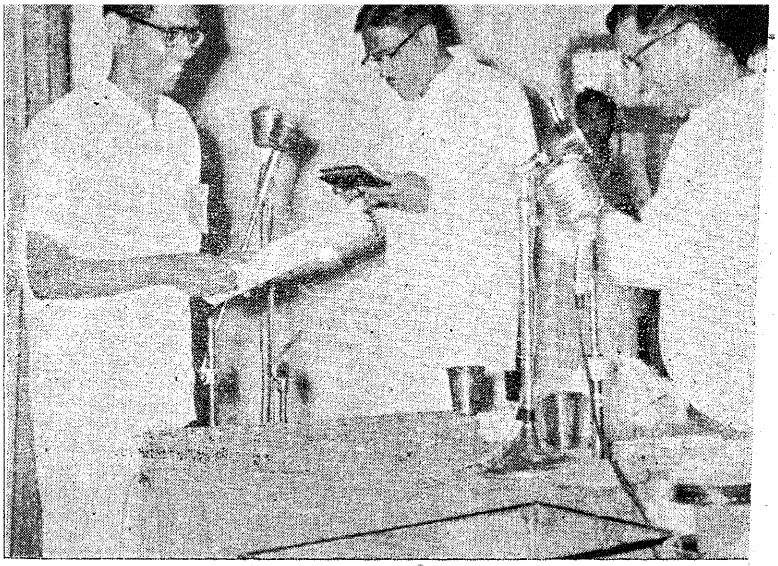
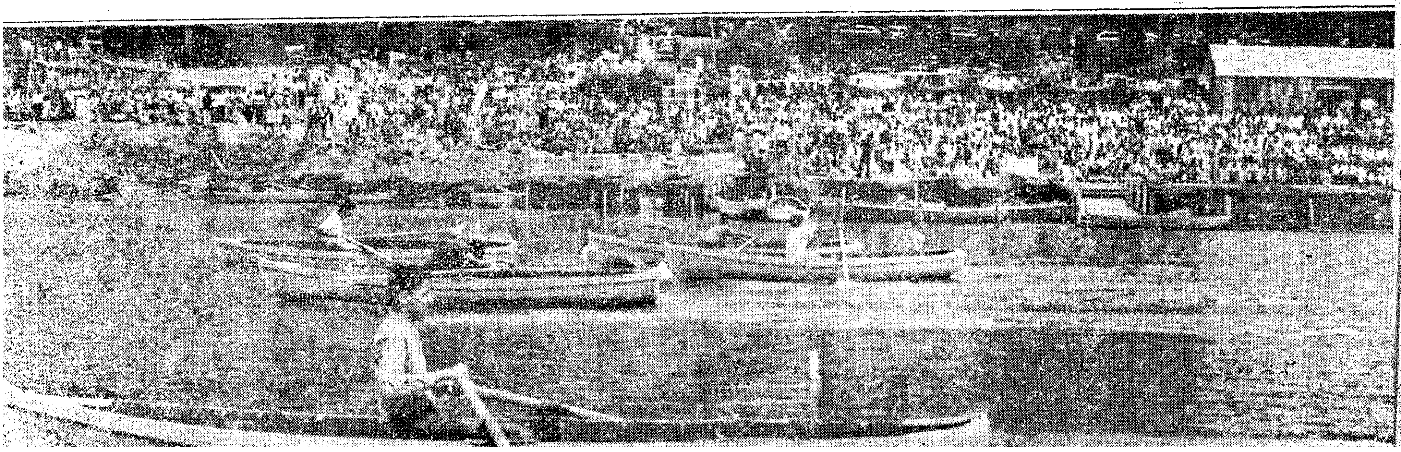
Diplomas to the first batch of selected Gramasevaks, who have completed one-year Intensive Training in Agriculture, were distributed by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food, at a function held at the Rural Extension Training Centre at Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore district, on 16th April 1966.



An agreement relating to Madras Fertiliser Formation was signed in New Delhi on May 14, 1966, between the Government of India and the American International Oil Co., or AMOCO. Photo shows Mr. Hargins, Chief of the AMOCO, (left) and Shri Nakul Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India (centre), signing the agreement.

Boat race at Ooty in which the Information and Publicity Dept. won the first prize

Another view of Ooty Boat race



VIEWS OF YERCAUD

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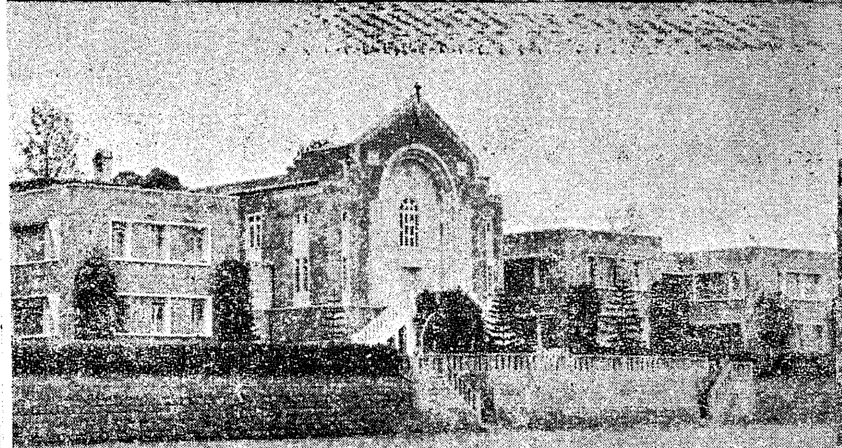

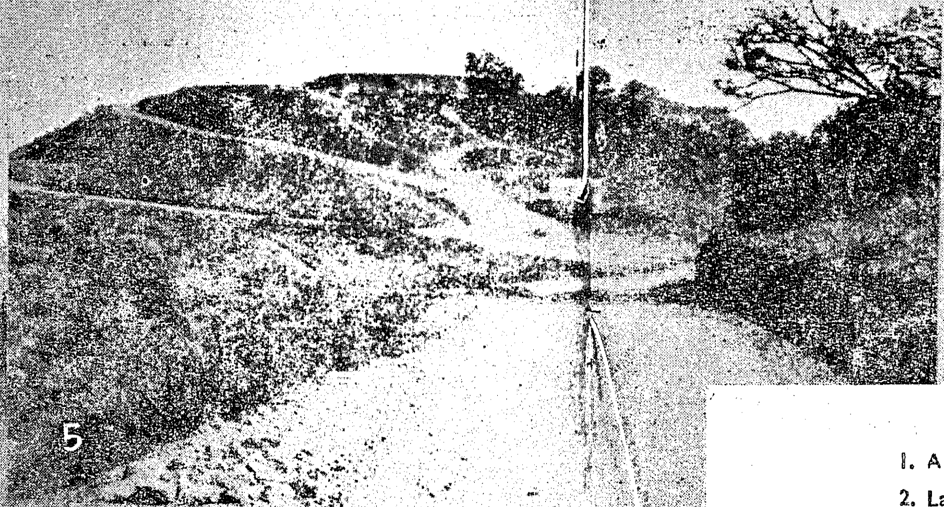

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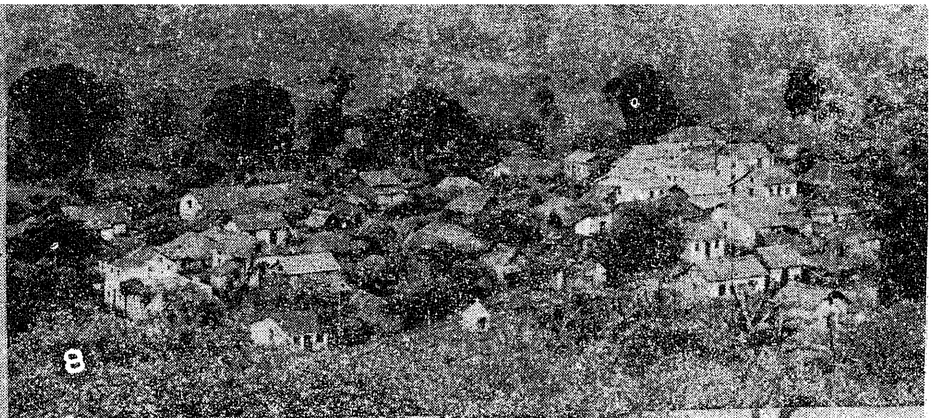

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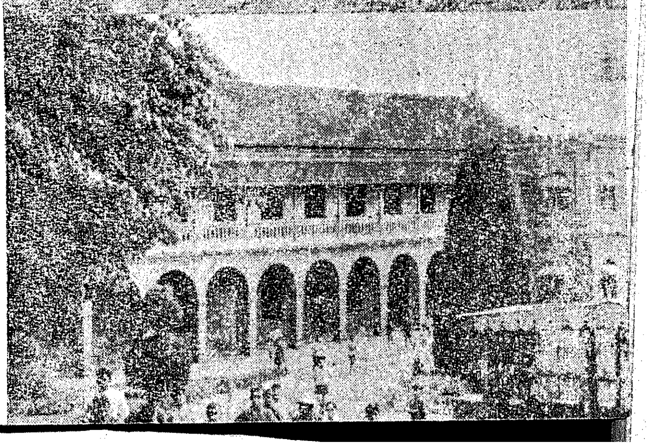
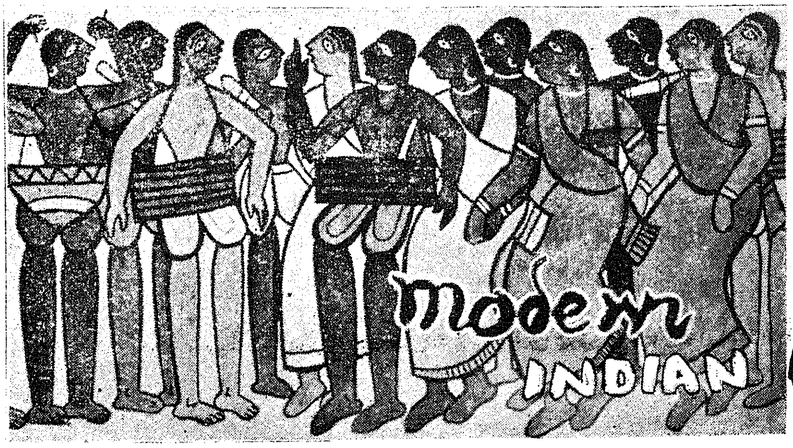


1. A panoramic view of Yercaud
2. Lady's Seat
3. Yercaud Lake
4. Th etrate Silesian College
5. Bauxite Quarry
6. Coffee Plantation
7. Orange Groves
8. Yercaud Town
9. Hill Tribes
10. Shervaroy Temple



Modern Indian Painting

Sri. B. C. SANYAL.

The pageant of Indian painting from Vedic-age down to modern times was unfolded in a series of six talks broadcast from All-India Radio, Delhi.

The sixth and the last talk, reproduced below, discusses the morden movement and its problems.

In the long past, the geographical position of the Indian sub-continent was naturally conducive to cultural isolation and insularity. This brought about a certain inbreeding of artistic idealism. But, the gifted Indian people had at the same time cultivated the ability to accept and assimilate experiences other than indigenous in the sphere of visual and plastic arts. They allowed such fusion that did not compromise the artistic identity. Thus, Indian Art in general has been an expression of a way of life and a unique civilization. In the long stretch of time, the practice of the arts built up a unity of Indian tradition—tradition of architecture, sculpture, dance, music and painting. The continuity of the tradition had, however, a setback centuries earlier than times—certainly so in painting.

Political turmoil

By the 18th century, India was in the melting pot politically, with diverse forces crossing swords and intriguing against each other for supremacy. The great Mughal Empire already on its last legs conceded the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the English East India Company. Bengal was ravaged by famine and mis-rule of the Company and the Nawabs. The vacuum in the Punjab politics paved the way for the rise of the Sikhs. Foreign adventurists—Portuguese, Dane and Dutch, French and English—were marking their time to strike for ultimate political power. The English indeed had entrenched themselves to take the best advantage of the situation to launch their agonisingly long imperialist regime.

Art cannot flourish when life is unstable. In the foregoing state of instability, Indian painting followed a path of demaine and finally degenerated into soulless imitative skill of artisans only. The craft and techniques of fresco and miniature painting, unique in the history of art, were nearly lost. What is still remained was degenerate copies of the old art form. At the beginning of the 19th century, a curious style of painting developed, manifesting craftsmanship of older times, but displaying a general deterioration of good taste. The style was currently under the influence and of inferior European School of Painting that had made an ingress in the contemporary scene.

Folk tradition

Folk traditions in art, however, were yet alive with some measure of vitality even under early British rule, but the lingering traits of Indian art gave in to new fashions brought by foreigners. Miniatures were ousted by European oil painting. Dumping of modern factroy products from Europe steadily ruined and displaced the beautiful handicrafts. The process of disintegration worked on relentlessly throughout the 19th century and finally at the turn of the century traditional Indian painting faded out, completing its cycle of life.

The vacuum thus created in the cultural conflict between the East and the West, European Colonial art found its way in India. Europeans then living amidst the overpowering Indian population were obliged to indentify externally with the habits and customs of

the Indian people. They adopted partially the Indian way of life in dress, food, habits and in the choice of wives. This superficial identification gave rise to a curiously hybrid taste in the arts, architecture and domestic furnishing among the Indian upper middle class.

Ultimately, with the British conquest of the country, art and architectural styles of the 19th century Europe found easy access in the Indian scene and the prosperous section of Indian society came very much under the influence of Victorian concepts of living. Many a mansion was loaded with bad marble sculpture and third rate European paintings of nudes, landscapes and hunting hounds.

British Art Schools

The British, during their rule, founded art schools in the capitals of the principal provinces and taught none too so good styles of painting of the Victorian era. The art schools were mainly required to produce painters and draughtsmen for the Railways and Survey departments.

Quite a few talented Indians, however, became adepts in the current style of European painting and in the techniques of oil and water colour. Raja Ravi Varma of Travancore gained much reputation in the period, by his paintings of mythological subjects and portraiture. Patronage of painters of the then popular genre painting was confined to the landed aristocracy and wealthy merchants and to some extent to the bureaucrats of the ruling British. Mention must, however, be made here of the small group of enlightened Englishmen who came to learn and appreciate the aesthetic values of Indian art and save it from decay and oblivion. Best known among them are Cunningham, Ferguson, Cousins Havell and Percy Brown.

National style

Towards the end of the 19th century, a positive reaction commenced against the staleness of the degenerate school of painting and time was ripe for the rise of truly Indian painting. The pioneers looked back into the heritage for inspiration. Abanindranath, an associate of Havell, conscientiously tried to re-create a national art style in painting. He and his worthy pupils assiduously experimented in techniques of Indian miniature, frescoes, scroll and pata paintings as well as other Oriental styles of painting, like Persian, Japanese and Chinese. For subjects they delved into the Indian classics and mythology and the romantic past.

This new artistic faith spread far and wide in the country. The so-called Bengal School of Painting with centres in Calcutta and Santiniketan, wielded great influence on the art schools in the sub-continent. Naturally enough, the exponents of school charged with the newly awakened sense of nationalism tried to copy and imitate old master pieces of Indian Art, aiming at revival. But no sooner the romantic renaissance phase came to an end, the school readily yielded to stronger modern inspirations, the movement fulfilling the aim of regaining the lost self-respect of the nation in its cultural heritage.

The modern phase

Now came the time for more critical approach to painting as a craft and painting as an art first and foremost. The emotional impact of the Bengal School selling down and the over-emphasis on the dead past withdrawn, there was room for intellectual manoeuvre and analysis of our experience and understanding. We were actually on the threshold of modern phase of Indian Painting.

For the first time, we began to hear of 'Painterly Painting'. It is almost impossible to explain what is understood by the term 'Painterly', but it is safe to assume that it lays accent on the manner the pigment is handled and that colour by itself is an important element in modern painting, independent of subject matter, if any. The concepts of easel painting—with stress on narrative themes—ceased to interest the artist of this era. The altered social context must be understood first, for an intelligent understanding of Modern Indian Painting.

Post-Independence Era

It will be correct to say that modern art has made its impact with telling effect in a large way in the post-independence period. The reason is not far to seek. The historic event of attaining freedom after hundreds of years of foreign domination released a mightly force of suppressed creative energy in all directions and no less in the area of plastic and visual arts. The newly awakened Indian mind was not content to contain within the barriers of her frontiers. The temperament of the Nation was attuned to internationalism. Indians travelled abroad more widely than ever before. Cultural exchange with friendly foreign countries became the order of the day.

A two-way traffic in the exchange brought out painters face to face with modern international trends in the field of painting. The cultural isolation and insularity of the past began crumbling and young Indian painters of talent readily responded to the climate of jet age and space flight. The gospel of democracy and socialism, preached by our leaders, left the painters free to choose the experiment.

Stale traditionalism was rejected in preference to progressivism. Modern Indian Painting is a complete reversal and final break away from the past. It is largely an experience, unlike anything native to the soil.

BOOK REVIEW

INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT

(The " Indian Community Development Movement," by Sri V. A. Vasudevaraju; Printed at the Kalaichudar Press, Madurai, Published by the Valli Publications, Vettaikkaran Pudur Post, Madurai District, Price: Rs. 12·50, pages 710.)

The " Indian Community Development Movement ", is a timely publication in Tamil on this subject which provides a complete picture of the origin and growth of this mighty Movement in India. Its objectives, the philosophy behind it, the signifance of the Movement in the reconstruction of the village life, etc., have been discribed in this book in a simple, clear and lucid style. The author has obiviously taken much pain in gathering materials for this work. for the students of the Community Development Movement the book will be an invaluble guide.

The urban painter

What is modern painting ? It is not easy to explain in words what belongs to shape, colour and form. Seeing is learning in the visual art and one must look at a work of art with eyes and head and heart. Like scientists, inventors and explorers of our time, the great modern artists are pioneers of a new school of adventurous painting. Modern art reflects the complexity of modern life. We may well ask, however, how complex is modern Indian life comparatively to life in the West. Life in the West we must remember, has faced two devastating World wars and other crucial problems of their civilization; the effects of advanced Capitalism, revolutionary Communism and barbaric Fascism; the effects of industrialization and technological developments; the discoveries in the realm of the subconscious mind. We in India, are just emerging from a state of mediaevalism. There is a substantial difference, therefore, in the complexity of modern life in the West and in here. But, the difference is in the degree of intensity. Modern Indian painters are city dwellers and not free from the complexities of modern life. Moreover, intellectually they accept the universality of modern art, as much as they share the experience of modern man.

Painting today

Painting today is not confined to the traditional application of canvas, colour and brush, due to technological inventions of new media. In fact, it will soon be a misnomer to call of a modern artist a painter. He is today something of a technician with a creative vision. Materials like plastics, leather, mould glass, ceramics and stainless steel are extensively in use in architecture and domestic appliances and are within easy experience of familiarity with the Western artist. He is able to make sensitive use of such material for a creative college, as a substitute to orthodox painting.

The same, however, in the Indian context appear forced and uninspiring, as the acquaintance and understanding of the Indian artist of the new material is nil. Here is then the question of sensibility and sincerity, which make or mar any creative work. Understandably, the Indian painter does not find his traditional art-forms adequate to express the inner-tension of modern art. In his striving to find acceptable idiom to present his creation, is contemporary in spirit, the less gifted among them borrow recognizable phrases from the international vocabulary rather than strike an ingenious note. This tendency takes away much from originality of Modern Indian painting. With few exceptions, facile sophistry substitutes searching investiveness.

Notwithstanding the uncertain popularity, modern painters are widening Indian awareness of modern art. In its wake, the movement has drawn a sizeable coterie and, as they always do, the snobs also have come in. It has become chic and avant-grade to admire Modern Painting. One comes across at exhibitions, dreamy youngmen and soulful women declare; " Oh the painter has a statement to make".

Problems

Modern Painting in India has its own problems to be resolved. Aestheticallv, it has to be weaned from overpowering foreign influence and discover an identifiable authentic style. Then there is the question of patronage. Scope of patronage being limited at home, the modern painter is obliged to seek recognition and clientle abroad. This has naturally brought a keenment. Our artists have held their own successfully in foreign art centres. But it has also meant, perhaps unconciously catering to the taste of foreign patrons.

The modern movement has raised the standard of much neglected graphic art in India. The medium is now well on its way to become a powerful means of artistic expression. Some of our artists have achieved technical excellence comparable to the best anywhere in the world. Modern Indian painters are also exploring the possibilities of application of ceramics in art. The functions of painter, sculptor and graphic artist are of experience of creative art.

Emerging situation

The emerging situation in Modern Indian Painting or rather Modern Indian art is now static. Further progress will depend, however, on how much intelligent interest the enlightened section of Indian public will evince in it, for its development as an art form with a national identity recognizably Indian.

The Lalit Kala Akademi—the National Academy of Art—has an unavoidable responsibility in shaping the destiny of Modern Indian Painting. As the supreme National Organisation for fostering and promoting the visual and plastic arts, it must exercise a healthy influence in the development of contemporary Indian Painting.

Philatelic GALLERY IN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM—

The Government Museum, Madras, had the unique privilege of organising the first philatelic galley in any Museum in India. The Gallery has been organised to present the evolution and development of postage stamps in the world. Stamps of all countries of the world beginning with the very inception of the modern postal system are displayed here.

Postal System

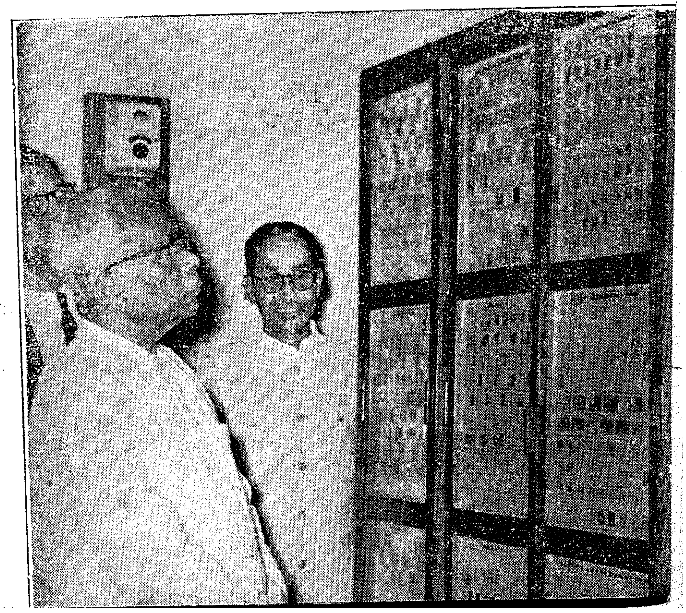
The postal system affords a major medium of communication throughout the world today. Introduced by the Persian Emperor Darius at about the beginning of the Christian era, it has grown now to be an enormous system connecting distant parts of the world and rendering most useful service. It was in 1837 that Rowland Hill in England reformed the haphazard system and paved the way for its adoption in different countries. Prior to that date stamps were not issued but only money had to be paid in the post office and the postal charges depended on the weight of the letter and the distance to be covered. The minimum charge was one penny. In 1840 stamps were introduced for the first time though it was fourteen years later that Henry Archer conceived of the idea of making perforations in between stamps. In 1874 representatives of as many as twenty-two countries met at Bern in Switzerland and agreed to inaugurate inter-country postal system.

The Indian postal system is of considerable antiquity and we find mention of it in the fourteenth century by Ibn Batuta. The system was perfected by the Mughal rulers. Sher Shah, the Afghan ruler of Delhi (1541–45), is said to have introduced the system of sending mails on horseback. The regular and scientific postal system was introduced by Robert Clive in 1766 but it was confined to official purposes like the dissemination of periodical instructions and information to the ruling princes in India. This privilege was extended to the public only in 1774 under Warren Hastings. In his attempt to perfect the postal system, Warren Hastings appointed for the first time a Postmaster-General and collected a postage rate of two annas for a distance not exceeding one hundred miles. The postal charges were according to distance and the weight of the letter, and it is learnt from the records that the charge from Calcutta to Bombay was one rupee and from Calcutta to Agra twelve annas per tola.

In India

Sir Bartle Frere, Administrator of the Province of Sind, printed and issued stamps for the province under his control on 1st July 1852 and these were the earliest postage stamps issued in Asia. In 1854 the Government of India introduced a uniform system of stamps for the whole of India and these stamps showed the conventional Indian " Lion and Palm Tree " and was a copy of the Gold Mohur of 1847. Stamps with the value of four annas and consisting of the head of Queen Victoria in blue inside an octogonal red frame were soon issued to facilitate correspondence with the continent. From 1855 to 1925 stamps were not printed in India but imported from England. Indian stamps were under use in many countries in the world like Singapore, Penang, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Tibet, etc. The French possessions in India had their own stamp issue

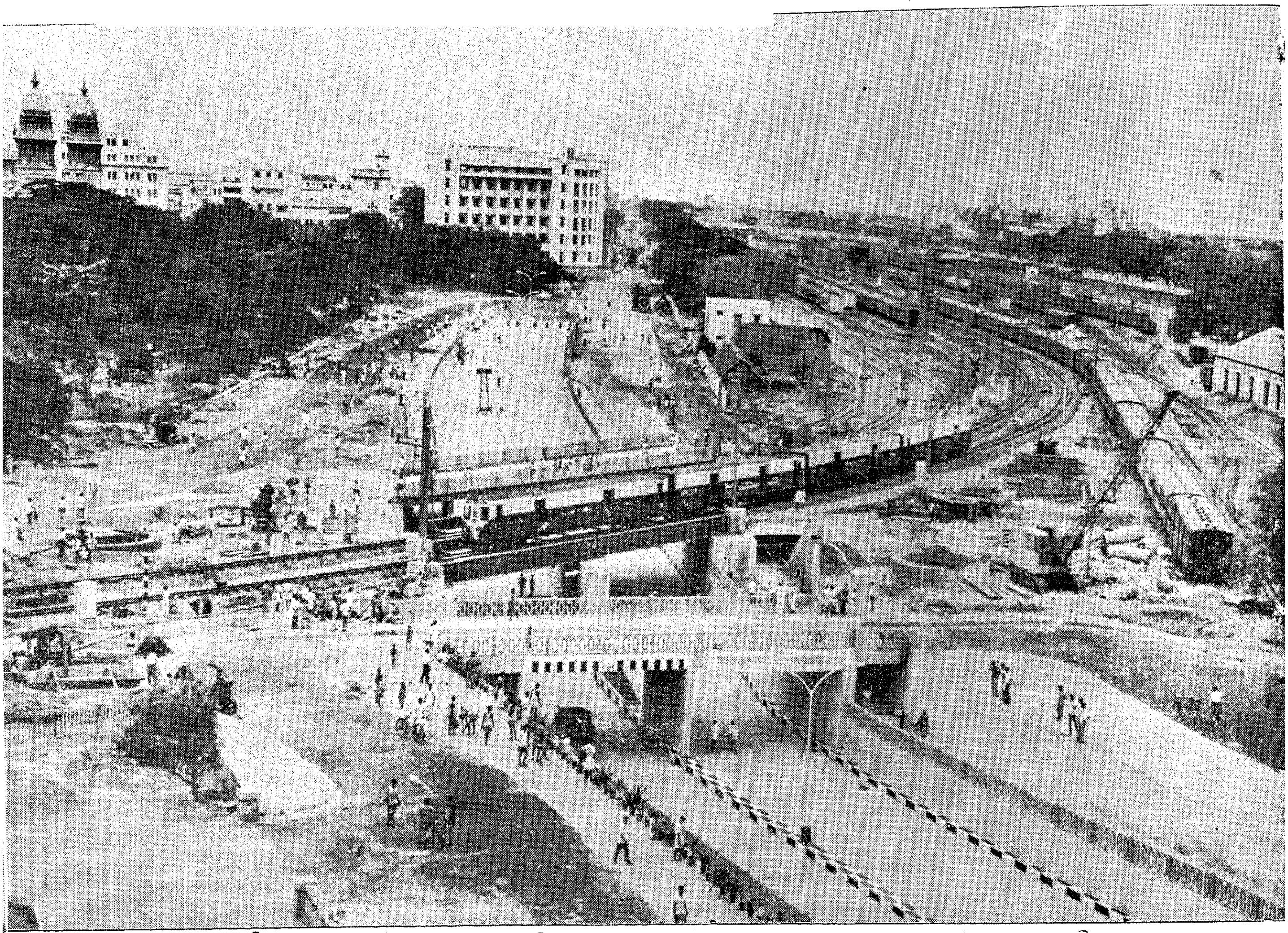
A Philatelic Gallery was inaugurated by the Post Master-Gene Madras on 29th April 1966 at Government Museum, Picture shows the Chief Minister who presided ov function, inspecting the Philatelic Gallery.



since 1882. The spread of literacy, increase in population and the growth of varied activities have led to greater correspondence with the result that the production of stamps has been steadily increasing in India.

The Philately

The stamps on display at the philatelic gallery of the Government Museum are from several countries in the world and illustrate many an interesting theme. These include royal portraits, political leaders, national and other emblems, palaces and buildings and a variety of fauna and flora. The specimens here include the stamps of many countries which do not now have a separate political entity like Bosnia, Herzegovina, Latvia, etc., and those issued by the Native States in India like Jaipur, Bhopal, Cochin, etc.



ew of the newly-constructed sub-way near Light House which was declared open for traffic by the Chief Minister of Madras on 29th April 1966.

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—Andamans & Nicobar—

The declaration of the results of the elections to the nine-member Port Blair Municipal Council on April 18, 1966 coincided with the landing of the Indian Airlines Corporation Skymaster on its proving flight from Calcutta to the capital of the Andamans and Nicobar islands.

These apparently unconnected events taking place on the same date tell in a nutshell a story at once reassuring and significant. The elections to the Port Blair Municipality were the second and from all accounts they had all the paraphernalia of full-fledged democratic elections anywhere else in this country. A number of parties like the Congress, P.S.P. and the D.M.K. participated and according to official sources the turn out of the electorate was very encouraging. Not only were the elections free but the amount of political education that the nearly 10,000 strong population of Port Blair had in the course of electioneering fully confirmed the view that the Andamans and Nicobar islands have taken their place along with the rest of India as a bastion of full-fledged democracy in this part of the world.

The I.A.C. flight on the other hand was not a first flight from the mainland. As far back as 1961, a weekly fair weather Dakota Service was started by the I.A.C. after repairing an old and abandoned air strip at Port Blair. But the route of the Dakota was via Rangoon and it operated only once in a week and that too not in the monsoon months. The Skymaster service of the Indian Airlines which is functioning from May 1966 would be a direct flight and twice a week, with less of interruption in the monsoon period. As the "Daily Telegrams" (a four-page news sheet printed and published by the Andamans and Nicobar Administration) said on that day "people of these islands would by and by forget the distance that separate them from the mainland and regular flow of mails would also ensue". So far as the people of these islands are concerned the new service was not a mere extension or expansion of the older ones but symbolised in concrete terms a closer integration between the group of islands and the mainland. They nad long yearned for it and when the response came from the mainland, there was genuine joy and unrestrained satisfaction.

The dots that appear like beads of pearl in the Bay of Bengal on any map of India are the lushy green islands of Andamans and Nicobar—a territory of the Indian Union. Its charming sea and landscapes and splendid vistas leave an observer enthralled and enchanted. The vast expanse of the blue sea hardly appears as a great divide between the mainland and the islands ; on the contrary, it becomes more a kind of silken cord tying the mainland and the islands together in one irrevocable partnership.

The chequered history of these islands—the early abortive attempts at colonisation, its period as a penal settlement and to cap it all, the Japanese occupation—are well known. But what is not so well known is the fact that these beautiful islands are now moving from their static past into dynamic life. They are surging forward to occupy their rightful place by the side of the other advanced regions of the motherland. Great strides have been taken in recent years in the development of these islands.

Settlements have been established in the different islands of the south, middle and north Andamans by clearing forests and a large number of displaced persons have been rehabilitated and land allotted to settlers from the mainland. Fresh areas have been brought under cultivation and new plantations have been started. Various other programmes for development of fisheries livestock and suitable industries based on local resource have been initiated. Prospecting for oil is also in hand.

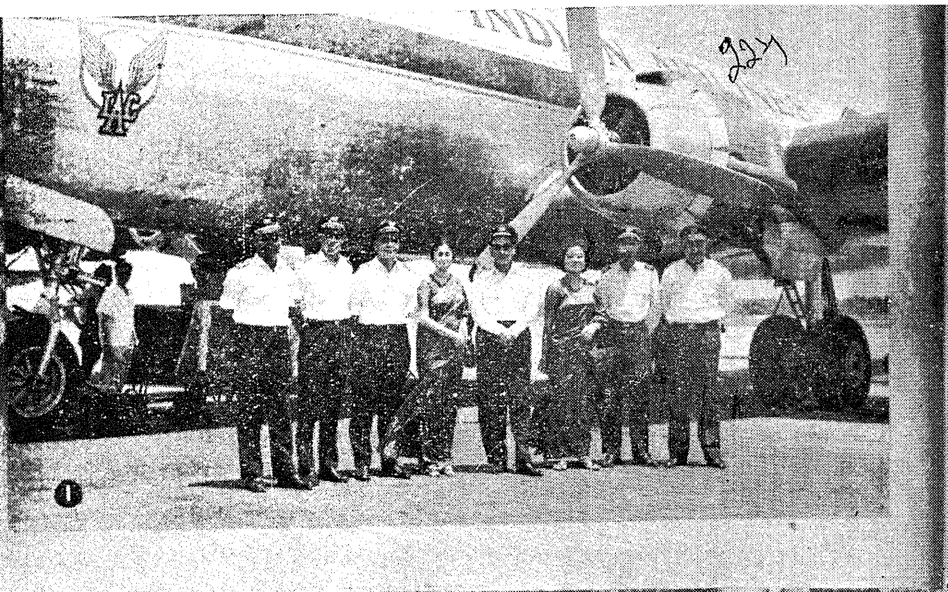
A large scale construction programme is also afoot to provide the basic needs of the people. Roads have been constructed ; water supplies are being provided and hospitals, schools and dispensaries are being built to provide the essential social facilities of civilised life.

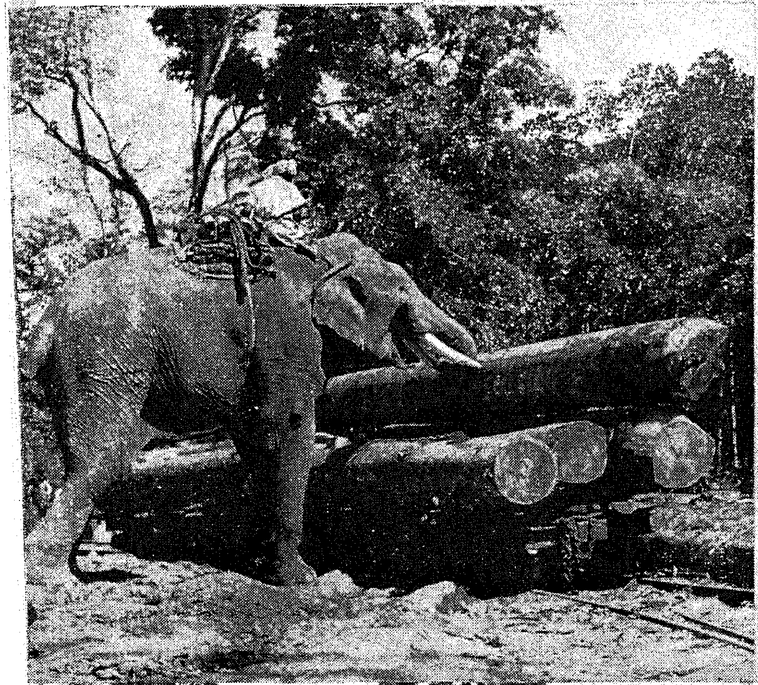
Cummunications—The King-Pin.

Communication is the main problem of the islands—communications not only between them and the mainland but between the numerous islands themselves. Nature has, however, compensated by giving most of these islands some of the best harbours in the world

ANDAMANS *and* NICOBAR

Its people and Potentialities





1. I.A.C. Crew at Andamans
2. Elephants at work
3. A native hut
4. A native boy learning lessons

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some of them capable of accommodating an entire fleet. There are at present 15 such working harbours which handle between them 50 to 60 thousand tons of cargo and a passenger traffic of about 15,000 annually.

The introduction of the weekly I.A.C. Dakota service made it possible to perform the journey between the mainland and the island the same day in a matter of 7 hours in place of 56 by sea. But its advantages were limited ; the planes could operate only during the six months of fair weather from November to April and the number of seats available for passengers was very few. As their ties with mainland became more intimate, there was understandable anxiety on the part of the islanders to be " nearer " the mainland, to have the feeling that they are close to India and not far away. They became hungry for news from India ; mails and newspapers have to be quick in reaching them. The unusually large crowd of Andamanese that thronged the Lamb Line aerodrome to greet the I.A.C. Skymaster on its proving flight was thus an open testimony of their eagerness to grasp any step that brings them closer to mainland.

Location

The Andaman and Nicobar group consist of 223 islands of various sizes, large and small. An idea of their location can be had from the fact that the northernmost " Landfall Island " is 560 miles from the mouth of Hoogly River while the Southern Island of Great Nicobar is only about 100 miles from Pulo Brasse of Achin Head in Sumatra (Indonesia). The headquarters of these islands, Port Blair, is about 780 miles from Calcutta and 740 miles from Madras.

The climate of these islands is typically tropical. The islands are exposed to both monsoons with north-easterly gale from November to January and south-westerly gale from May to October. The average rainfall is about 125 inches. The climate of the islands has produced in them a scenery which is everywhere strikingly beautiful.

The total population of the Andaman-Nocobar groups of islands was estimated in 1964 to be more than 70,000, about 50,000 in the Andaman group and the rest in the Nicobar group. Except in Port Blair town, this population is distributed among 399 villages, 326 of which have less than 200 population. The tribal population in the whole region is about 22 per cent and all of this, except for 148 in the Andaman group of islands, is concentrated in the Nicobar group of islands where the tribals constitute more than 95 per cent of the population. In the result the Andaman group of islands is overwhelmingly non-tribal and the Nicobar groups of islands overwhelmingly tribal. The tribals in the Andaman group of islands (totalling just 148) are all of Negrito stock while the people of the Nicobar Islands are of Mongollan racial stock like the people of neighbouring countries. While it is difficult to meet the tribals in the Andamans, in the Nicobars you meet hardly any non-tribal. The Nicobarese are fair, and could even understand a smattering of English—an offshoot of the missionary influence.

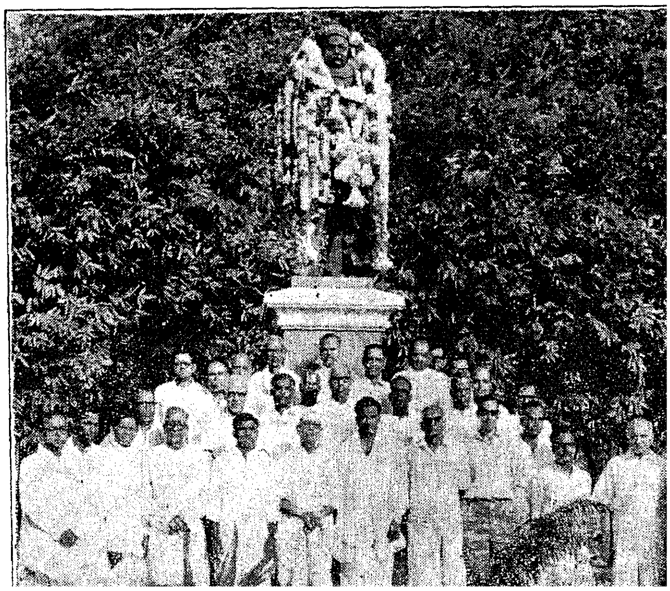
Linguistically the population reveals great diversity. In the 1901 returns there were mentioned as many as 45 languages excluding local tribal languages but the major language as per the 1961 census were Hindi, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu.

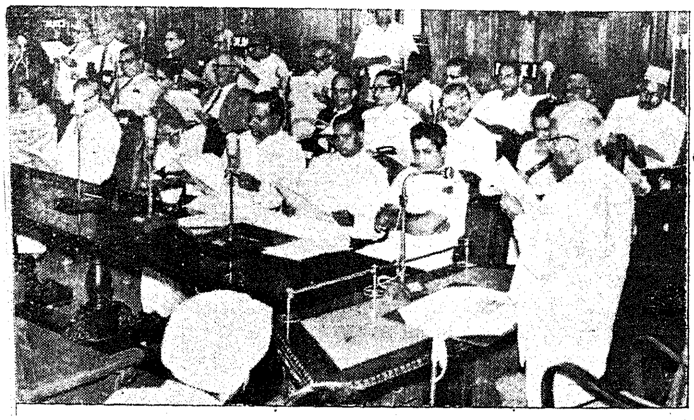
Linguistic fusion

Despite this linguistic diversity, communication among the different language groups is not a problem. A slightly modified form of Hindi which the locals call " Hindustani " is understood and spoken by everybody. Most of the people here are bilinguists. The Hindustani of Port Blair, especially as spoken among the old settlers was evolved as a result of natural experiments. The grammatical and other simplifications or modifications have been automatically made by the non-Hindi speaking groups. Even the local families that migrated from Hindi speaking areas now speak this modified version. In fact a number of old settlers who originally belong to non-Hindi speaking areas have retained Hindustani as their mother tongue.

This linguistic fusion which the people of Andaman-Nicobar islands have achieved will surely be a source of inspiration to the people of the mainland in their efforts to give a quietus to the linguistic controversy that very often rears its ugly head. Enquiries amongst the population of the islands showed that there was very little of

The birth Centenary of Sri Gopalkrishna Gokhale was observed in the City on 9th May when several Institutions garlended the statue of Gokhale in front of the University buildings.





Chief Minister who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Committee constituted for the conduct of cultural programme to augment collections under Defence Savings is addressing the Committee.

governmental leadership in the evolution of the common language ; it was the natural response to the challenge posed by the fact that drawn from various linguistic groups the population found themselves left in the islands and had to fall back on their own ingenuity to devise a common media for communication.

An integral part.

One would have expected the population of the island to be nursing a sense of grievance, of being neglected by the authorities of the mainland. It is here that one is in for the biggest surprise. The islanders not only do not have any such feeling but on the contrary even the little acts of assistance coming from the mainland come to be viewed as great acts of generosity. In fact talking to the labourer in the fields one is struck by the quiet note of confidence exhibited by them. The forlorn and the helpless attitude one would normally expect from the people of such areas is completely absent. In its place, there is contentment and an eagerness to impress on the visitor that they are not to be construed as a drag on the mainland. One of the cultivators even went to the extent of saying that with a little more effort on their part: they would be in a position to help, in a small way, in the solution of the food problem in the mainland. May be there is a touch of wishful thinking here ; but what is more significant is this attitude reveals a healthy feeling among the islanders that they are not only an integral part of India but that they have as much stake in the ups and downs of the fortunes of the mainland. They are eager to share the common destiny.

"The little India"

The island administration under the Chief Commissioner, Mr. B. L. Chak, has carved for itself a special niche among the islanders. The Irish spirit of hostility to authority is nowhere in evidence—a surprise if one remembers that a sizable section of the population are descendants of one time convicts. There is complete indentification between the administration and the people. The result is that even in spheres where the administration's efforts are not equal to the task, there is instant willingness on the part of the people to give the authorities the credit for trying to achieve as much as they can. The air is not filled with grievance-mongering. There is recognition that a bright future is ahead of them all and that to the extent to which they are able to forge a live partnership between the people and the administration, the problems of the island can not only be tackled effectively and expeditiously but that the island will be able to serve as a model, as "a little India" which the mainland could with advantage emulate.

ıa Vidwan Certificates and Diplomas in Music ng were presented by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister, to the successful students of the ıl College of Karnataka Music, Madras, on 2nd)66 at the College premises.

hows the Chief Minister presenting the medal ıari N. Y. Lakshmi who secured First class in Teaching.

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Extension work in schools

DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE, M.A., M.A. (EDN), ED.D. (COLUMBIA),
Principal, State Institute of Education, Madras, and ex-Officio Deputy Director of Secondary Education.

"Ideals of work were revived which in the daily round are so liable to be forgotten and the Course sent us back with renewed faith in our work and increased energy to solve the problems awaiting us"*

So said a Head Teacher in England who attended a course in a Training College. Extension work organised by Training Colleges intends, in general, to create in teachers that "renewed faith" in teaching which is so essential today. If a teacher has to do qualitative work in schools, his faith in the profession should be strong and unassailable. Half-hearted and indifferent teachers will do more harm than good. If the Extension Service Departments succeed in promoting that "renewed faith" in teachers, everything else desirable will follow in its wake. As Sri A. C. Deve Gowda, Director of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, puts it "The Extension Services are like lighthouses which shed their beams over long distances and work for a large number of teachers".

A significant role

The Extension Service Departments of Training Colleges have a significant part to play in educational progress and they have already done good service. The importance of Extension Services was specially stressed in the Secondary Education Commission Report.

The Extension Service Departments deserve to be encouraged and developed because we have reached a stage in our educational development when we have to do something about qualitative improvement of standards in schools. The Union Ministry of Education boldly launched upon this commendable scheme in 1955 with just 24 Extension Service Centres in the country. Now the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education has 97 centres spread over the country. This is not a fad, but in-service education. This is a constructive programme to be strengthened and promoted at all cost without any consideration. One has to appreciate the good work done by Co-ordinators, Honorary Directors, Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, and the National Council of Educational Research and Training. As Dr. K. G. Saiyidian said at the Training Course for Co-ordinators at Delhi in 1965, "Now, since, this Directorate was established it has done a great deal of good and it has made an impact on the Training Colleges as well as High Schools; in fact, the basic idea underlying the establishment of this organisation was that it would be impossible for the Training Colleges in India to play their role unless they deeply involve into the work that was being done in the schools from day to day".

A Bridge

There cannot be a gulf between the producer and the consumer. The producer cannot go on producing without relationship to the consumer. Both have to know each other. The consumer's demands and tastes have to be met by and large by the producer. The producer himself may have to modify his methods. The consumer too may have to alter his ways of behaviour and methods of work. Thus a bridge is required between the consumer and the producer. So also in our educational programmes, the Extension Service Department serves as a bridge between the Training College and the school to the benefit of both. Here is the meeting ground so that schools can be qualitatively improved. We cannot think of educational improvement with the Training College and the school functioning as two islands. The schools have to learn about new methods, new skills and modern ideas from the Training College. The Training College too has to learn

* Lance G.E. Jones, "The Training of Teachers in England and Wales," Oxford University Press, London, P. 195.

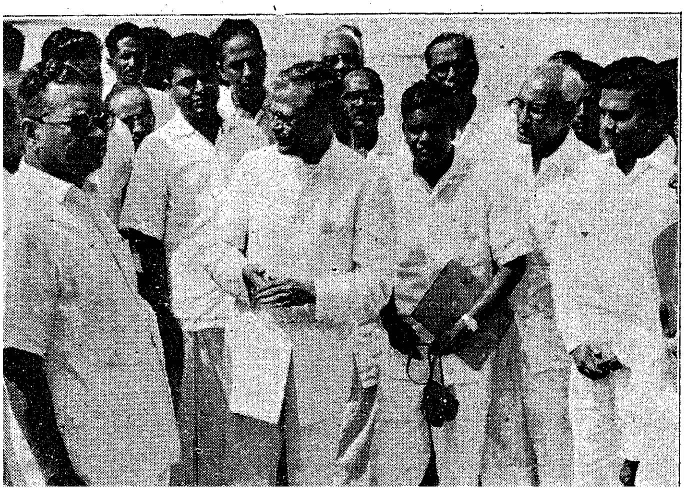
about the practical problems and requirements of schools. It cannot isolate itself any longer from the actual conditions of field work.

In-Service Education

The Extension Service Departments have the important task of providing in-service education for teachers. Teachers' education never ends. Teachers have to be trained better than what they are to-day. They should be up-to-date and equip themselves with new knowledge, new skills and techniques. They should not be allowed to become fossils or old fashioned. They have to come out of the old rut and be enthusiastic and energetic, full of new life and vigour. The Extension Service Departments, by organising Refresher Courses, Workshops, Conferences, Seminars and Study-Circles "*foster that freshness of outlook and ability to modify accepted practice which are the characteristics of the live teacher*". They also serve as powerful agents against those who may possibly damp enthusiasm and check initiative. Teachers need to grow as they are teaching growing children. Our pupils should be able to drink from "running streams" and not from "stagnant pools". Extension centres help our teachers to develop themselves professionally and to enhance the present status of schools in providing qualitative education.

The Extension Service Departments have organised excellent Exhibitions, Science Fairs, Bulletin Services, Audio-visual Services and Library Service. The impact of the Extension Service Department on schools has been considerable. Useful consultant services are offered. Several projects have been successfully undertaken. As a result it has been possible to effect what we may call "a break from monotony" in our educational system and the Extension Service

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who led the Government of India Delegation of Handloom Exporters to U.S.A. and the Continent, left Madras on 27th April 1966 for Delhi on route to U.S.A. Picture shows Sri R. Venkataraman chatting with other members of the Delegation at Airport before emplaning.



are "a powerful source of refreshment" Centres. Teachers by coming together have been able to discuss their problems and practices and exchange thoughts. The free interchange of ideas does a lot of good to teachers. Such "cross-fertilization" in the educational world has to be encouraged. When schools and teachers from various regions and managements come in contact with each other, good decisions are taken towards better work. This also helps towards broadening one's outlook on school work generally.

A "Watch-Tower Institution

For another thing, such extension work can be of great help to the number of untrained teachers now serving in our schools. They need help in teaching and co-ordinators can be of sincere assistance to them. The Training College can concern itself with the real problems in schools as a "Watch Tower" institution and not function as an "ivory tower" institution unconcerned with the actualities of the world. It is now largely accepted that the function of the Training College is not pre-service education alone. This is good in as much as the Staff of Training Colleges can keep in constant touch with schools in the region and understand the real situation for which they are producing teachers.

The Co-ordinator has the task of drawing out good response from teachers and Head-teachers. As Sri P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Union Ministry of Education, would say, "he has to be a 'Promotor' not a 'Controller' or 'Observer'. Co-ordinators should develop good human relationships in addition to their potential educational competence and enthusiasm. Their job is not alone to bring about improvement in the curricula and teaching method, but also the personal relationships among Inspectors, Headmasters, teachers and students. To be successful, the Co-ordinator has to be creative, tactful and sprightly. He has to work in a spirit of unity, friendliness and co-operation with Directors, Inspectors, Headmasters, teachers, Advisory Committees, College Faculty and Resource Personnel. He must remember his role as an Organiser, Planner, Consultant, Teacher-Educator, Educational Liaison Officer and Agent of Social change. As Dr. Schroeder says, "The Development of Extension Centres for training teachers offers much promise for Indian education. The real key to their success, however, may well be the extent to which they are able to enlist the support of many persons to assist in their work".

Great opportunity

As one who was a Professor of Education, a District Educational Officer, a Principal of a Training College and a Divisional Inspector of Schools for the past 14 years and is now the Principal of the State Institute of Education, Madras, I am convinced that the Departments of Extension Services have a great role to play

in our task of qualitative improvement of school education. Indeed, we in the State Institute of Education, look forward to close co-operative work with Extension Service Departments as our objectives are the same. I have participated in the organisation of several Headmasters' Conferences, Seminars for teachers of Geography and School-pupil leaders, Workshops for Science and Mathematics teachers and Science Fairs in several districts. These are quite useful in bringing about qualitative improvement of school education.

Here is great opportunity for Teachers, Headmasters and Inspectors of Schools. It is their duty to fully utilize the services available in Training Colleges through the Extension Service Departments. Their duty is to make the Co-ordinators work for them and with them in order to create that "renewed faith" in them for turning out quality work. This is the intention of Extension work.

As John Hargreaves puts it—

" The Training College is the natural place. There are the equipment and accommodation, and all the enjoyment of a re-union. The social aspect is importtant, strengthening the link between the college and old students and between the one old student and another ".

* John Hargreaves, "Teacher Training" Oxford University Press, London, P. 60.

KENDALL HUMANITY MEDAL TO MADRAS POLICE CONSTABLE

The committee of Kendall Humanity Medal of the Bombay Humanitarian league has notified the award of the Medal to Sri Dhanapal, police constable of this State (on other duty in Orissa State).

The Tuesday 30th June 1964 was a Shandy day in Joda in Koonjhar District (Orissa State) wherein a detachment of the Madras Special Armed Police Bn. was stationed. There was heavy rains in and around Joda. At about 10 a.m., two women Jamuna and Salmakthon with a child were crossing the Surea River. Due to heavy rains in the catchment area, the water in this river suddenly rose marooning these two women and child. The child was saved by a Postal Messenger.

As the water was rising up rapidly, the two women climbed up a tree unable to withstand the fury of the on rushing waters. A crowd of 2,000 persons who had come to attend shandy started shouting without taking any steps to save the two women. The width of the river was about 100 feet but it was broader when full.

Hearing the shouts of people NK 128 Narayanan Nair and P.C.615 Dhanapal of C. Company of Madras Special Armed Police came running. As the tree was about to be submerged, P.C. 615 borrowed a rope from a villager. One end of it was tied to a tree on the bank and holding one end of it P.C. 615 jumped into the rushing waters which was over 12 feet deep and swam to the tree on which the women had taken shelter.

He then tied the rope to this tree and with the help of NK 128 each carried a woman on their back and holding the rope swam across the swollen waters to the banks and saved the two women. But for his brave action the two women would have been swept away.

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TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS PRE-SEA TRAINING COURSE

Admission—August 1966

The Training Ship "Dufferin" will hold a written examination from 6th to 9th June 1966 at Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Ernakulam, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Patna subject to sufficient number of candidates at each centre.

AGE LIMITS: Candidates must be within the ages of 15½ to 18 years on 1st July 1966, i.e., born between 2nd July 1948 and 1st January 1951.

AGE LIMITS CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation or equivalent. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend appearing at any such examination will be accepted subject to production of proof of having passed before 1st July 1966.

SELECTION: Candidates who qualify at the written examination shall appear for Interview in Bombay during the third week in August 1966.

FEES: Fees including boarding, lodging, tuition and uniform approximately Rs. 1,150 on entry, thereafter Rs. 500 per term. Total for two years' course Rs. 2,700 approximately.

SCHOLARSHIPS: A large number of scholarships ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 per year are available for cadets under training.

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Industrial Co-operatives in Madras State

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Joint Director of Industries and Commerce and Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives

The expression "Industrial Co-operatives" is of a recent origin and many do not know what it means. A common man will understand it as something to do with industry. For a man who is connected with a Co-operative Society in one way or the other it will mean a Co-operative Organisation engaged in an industry. An economist will feel that it is one of the methods of developing the industrial economy of the country. While a private industrialist might consider it as a loosing venture attempted by the State. While a Government official who has had no knowledge in the administration of Co-operatives may wonder whether it could be worked economically or profitably. And a person, politician or otherwise—who believes in Democratic Socialism will swear by it. In short, the general public are in the dark as to the responsibilities of the State in this regard and the wisdom of the State in promoting the Industrial Co-operatives. A proper appraisal of the origin, growth and development of Industrial Co-operatives hence seems necessary.

Resolution of 1948

The importance of giving a distinctly Co-operative bias to Cottage and Small Scale Industries was emphasised by the Government of India in its 1948 Industry Policy Resolution. Further the Constitution of our country has laid it down as the responsibility of the State that "*it shall endeavour and promote Cottage Industries on Co-operative basis in rural areas*". Again the 1956 Industry Policy Resolution stressed the Government's intention to develop a steadily increasing proportion of the activities of the Private Sector on Co-operative lines. The State has, therefore, been giving increasing importance to the development of Village and Small Industries on Co-operative lines in the successive Five-Year Plans, as a result of which, the Co-operative content of the Industrial Sector has been making significant impact in the Industrial Economy of the Country.

In the past, a Co-operative Society, which consisted of artisans undertaking manufacture of consumer goods was called a Cottage Industries Society and classified as a non-agricultural, non-credit, producers' Society. This type of society is now called an Industrial Co-operative Society, a new term coined for the purpose of implementing the Industrial Development Plans in the Co-operative Sector under the Second and subsequent Five-Year Plans. Therefore, the activities of an Industrial Co-operative should be based on Co-operative Idealogy. An Industrial Co-operative Society engaged in Small Scale Village or Cottage Industry should, therefore, be constituted and run in accordance with the Co-operative principles, namely to promote the economic interests of its members, as human beings with equal rights, sharing the profits realised in the industrial production in proportion to the labour contributed to production/or to its business by way of purchases or sales or services availed of or utilised, quite contrary to the normal practice obtaining in a private industrial concern where profits are distributed in proportion to the capital contributed by its partners or share-holders. In short, in a joint Stock Company, *the capital is mobilised, the labour is hired and the profit is distributed according to capital contributed, while in an Industrial Co-operative the labour is mobilised, the capital is hired and profit is distributed according to labour contributed.* In the case of Service Industrial Co-operatives for Master Workers, Entrepreneurs and Small Scale Industrialists the profits are distributed in proportion to the business transacted by each, or in other words, the purchases made or sales effected or services utilised or rendered by each.

Implementation of policies

The Industrial Policies of the country are implemented through specially constituted Boards for each industry, such as, the Small Scale Industries Board, the All India Handicrafts Board, the Coir Board, the Silk Board, the All India Handloom Board, and the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board now reconstituted as the Village Industries Commission. Each Board deals with its industry, but the Small Scale Industries Board also deals with other industries which are outside the purview of other Boards. Accordingly, the Industrial Co-operatives are also classified as the Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives, the Handicrafts Co-operatives, the Coir Co-operatives, the Sericultural Co-operatives, the Handloom Co-operatives and the Village Industrial Co-operatives. There is yet another type of society which is called Cottage Industrial Co-operative which also comes under the purview of the Small Scale Industries Board.

In Madras the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Director of Handlooms are in the administrative charge of Village Industrial Co-operatives and Handloom Weavers Co-operatives, respectively. In this article an attempt has been made to give an account of the growth and the development of all other Industrial Co-operatives which are under the administrative charge of the Industries Department from 1956 when the term "Industrial Co-operatives" came in usage.

Co-operatives

At the close of the Financial year 1964–65, there were 411 Industrial Co-operatives (232 Small Scale, 43 Handicrafts, 35 Coir and 1 Sericulture Co-operative). Among them, the Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives are the most successful ventures. They manufacture variety of products, such as, Light Engineering goods, Bolts and Nuts, Agricultural Implements, Ancillary Parts, Metalwares, Hand-made Matches, Footwear and Leather goods, Furniture and other wood works, Bricks and Tiles, Textile Bobbins, Synthetic Gems, Garments, etc. These Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives are served by a State Society, by name the Madras State Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Society which procures and distributes raw materials. It is a controlled stockist for Iron and Steel eligible to keep stocks to the extent of 3,000 tons and approved dealer in coke and coal. Apart from this an Industria Co-operative Metal Rolling Mill has been established at Tiruchirappalli for the manufacture and supply of Brass circles and strips required by non-ferrous metal co-operatives for the manufacture of household utensils.

(*a*) The activities of Hand-made Match Co-operatives do require a mention. There are ten workers match Factories or "INDCO MATCHES" and two service small producers match societies or "SINDCO MATCHES." Their total production capacity will be in the order of 11,000 grosses per day providing employment to about 11,000 persons. The present daily production is about 6,000 grosses. It will be stepped up to 11,000 grosses shortly.

(*b*) The Handicrafts Co-operatives in the State are federated into a State Society by name the Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society which procures and distributes rawmaterials and undertakes marketing of the handicrafts products of its members by running 12 emporia or sales depots—one in Cannaught Palace, New Delhi, 4 in Madras City and 7 in the mufassal centres. The handicrafts products produced by the Co-operatives are specially noted for : (i) the Tanjore Art Plate, (ii) the Swamimalai Icons, (iii) the Pattamadai Fine Mats, (iv) The Vilandrasamudram Colour Mats, (v) the Nagercoil, Vagaikulam and Nachiarkoil Bell Metalwares, (vi) the Manapad and Ramnad Palm-leaf Products, (vii) the Tanjore Musical Instruments, (viii) the Myladi and Mudayur Stone Images, (ix) the Tiruthuraipoondi Pith, (x) the Gopalasamudram Sunn-hemp rugs, (xi) the Kosapet and Vandipalayam Clay Toys, (xii) the Karigiri Pottery, (xiii) the Tanjore Pap'er Machie Toys, (xiv) the Walajapet Cane products, (xv) the Nagercoil Lace and Embroidery, etc. Among the handicrafts co-operatives, 61 are engaged in mat production. They are grouped into northern and southern regions, served by two central societies for procurement and supply of basic raw material, namely, Korai Grass.

Coir Co-operative

(*c*) The Coir Co-operatives numbering 36 are of two categories. The first are those undertaking the retting of green husks conversion of fibre and manufacture of yarn. The second are those which buy fibre and manufacture ropes. The first category societies are federated in to a central Marketing Society at Nagercoil for undertaking the sale of their yarn. The central society for the scond category is at Salem and markets ropes in consuming centres in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh States.

(*d*) There is only one Sericultural Society at Thalavadi in the border of Mysore State, which undertook manufacture of silk by running domestic basins. As it was uneconomical, it now assists its members in the rearing cocoons and the manufacture of charka silk by advancing loans to them besides marketing the silk produced.

(*e*) The bold and the successful venture is in Tea Industry in the Nilgiris where small growers own about 20,000 acres mostly belonging to the Badaga Community, the natives of the hills. There are eight co-operative tea factories and one Central Society to provide them service facilities such as distribution of fertilisers, pesticides, etc., and one Central Society to serve them. Each factory serves 1,000 acres and its *daily* production is, 200 kg. of "*made tea*" valued about Rs. 6,000. Its capital cost is roughly Rs. 9,00 lakhs partly raised by loans from the Tea Board and the State Government and partly as Share capital from the Small growers. Two factories, one at Kundah and the other at Kotagiri are successfully working. Preliminaries for the construction of factory buildings, purchase and erection of machinery are nearing completion. All of them are expected to be commissioned by June 1966, when all the six factories also go into production the annual value of production of "*made tea*" will be roughly Rs. 144 lakhs.

Co-operative Estates

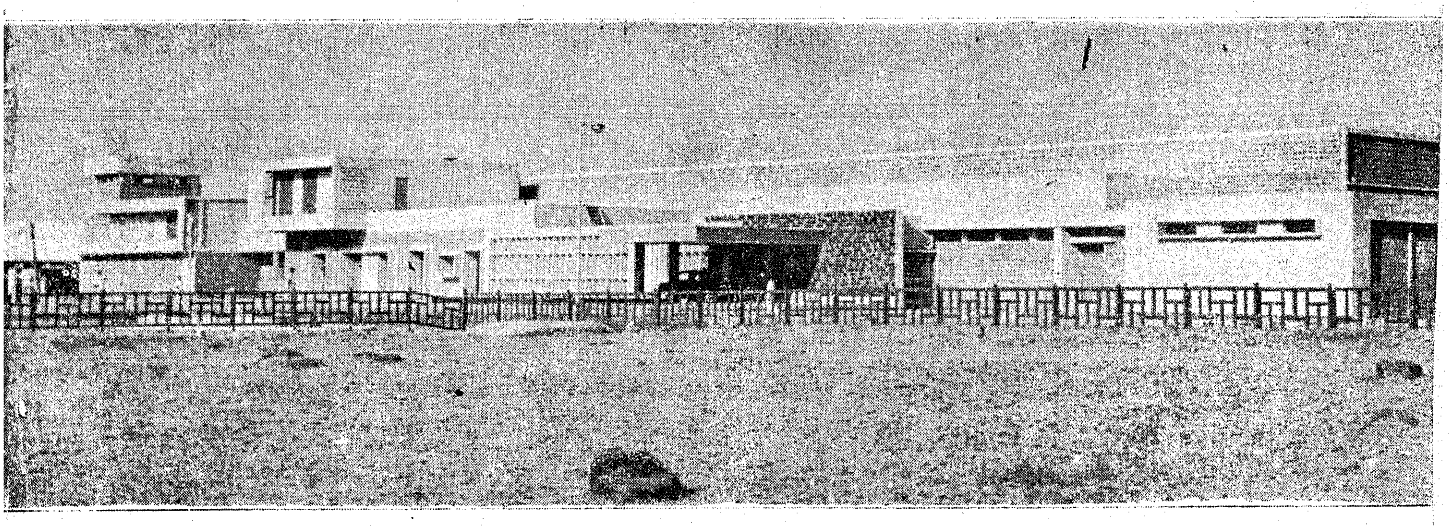
(*f*) Four Co-operative Industrial Estates have been established at Tuticorin, Vyasarpadi (Madras), Pollachi (Coimbatore) and Sivakasi (Ramanathapuram). They are to construct 200 factory units at a total estimated cost of Rs. 189 lakhs of which 20 per cent is contributed by small industrialists, who will own the units on hire purchase and the remaining 80 per cent is raised as loans from State Government and Life Insurance Corporation.

(*g*) An Industrial Co-operative Bank—The Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, Limited, has been established and working successfully. It has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 25·45 lakhs of which Rs. 12·80 lakhs were contributed by Madras Government, who have also guaranteed the principal and interest of the amounts deposited in the Bank. So far loans amounting to Rs. 30·97 lakhs have been given to Industrial Co-operatives and Rs. 6·87 lakhs to Small Industrialists. It has been working at profits since its inception. Its net profit for the year ended with 31st March 1965 is Rs. 1·06 lakhs.

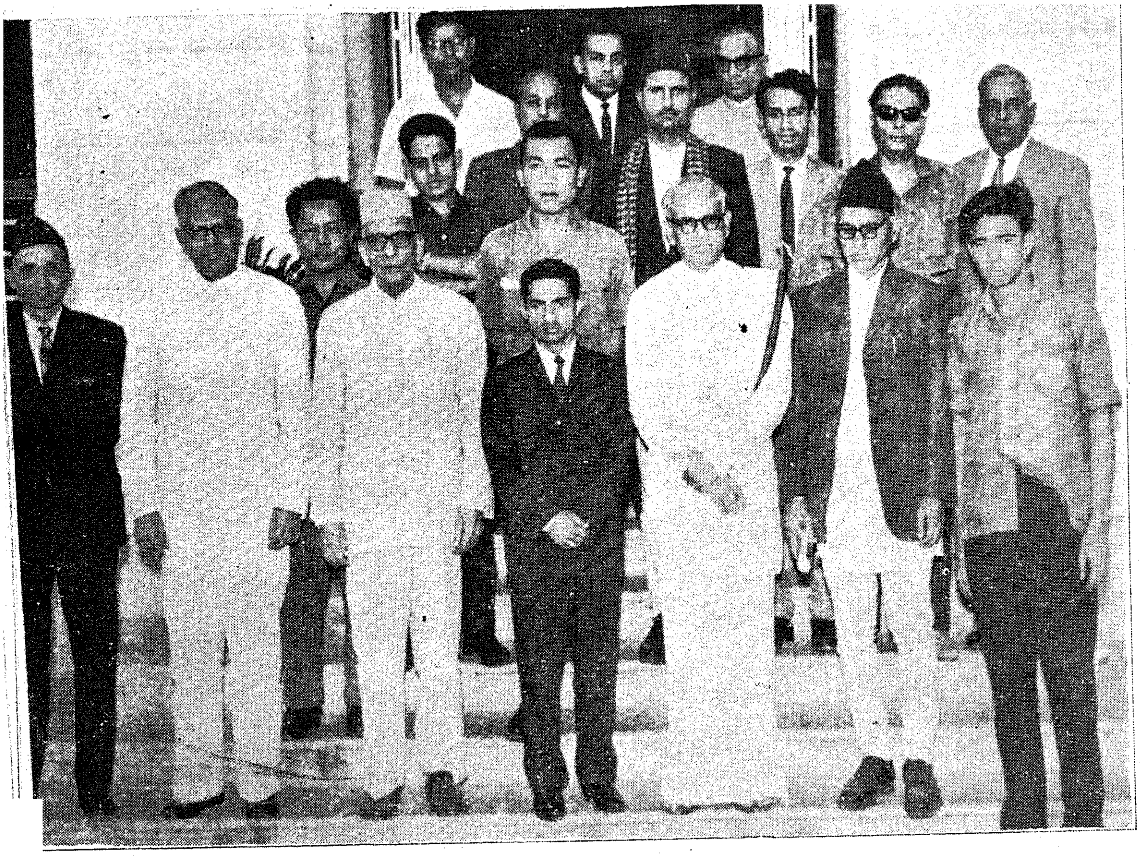
To summarise, it seems necessary to indicate how far were their performances in the last financial year ended with 31st March 1965. It need hardly be said that the primary object of Industrial Co-operatives is to provide maximum employment at minimum cost promoting thereby the economic wel-being of persons with limited means and it will be interesting to note that as large a number as 33,342 persons were provided employment during the year.

The financial implications are as follows:—The loans (mostly from Govern-ment) outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 148·16 lakhs. During the year 1964–65, the production amounted to Rs. 213·38 lakhs which works out to one and a half times the Government investment; the wages paid to the employees amounted to Rs. 28·19 lakhs which is 19·02 per cent or one-fifth of the Government investment and the total Government investment and the number of persons employed being Rs. 148·16 lakhs and 33,342 persons respectively, the per capita cost of providing employment to a person works out as low as Rs. 438. The Government expenditure on the administration of these Industrial Co-operatives during the period amounted to Rs. 9·28 lakhs. Deducting the recoveries of the cost of staff from Industrial Co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 2·29 lakhs, the net expenditure to Government was Rs. 7·9 lakhs which work out at Rs. 23 per annum for each person employed and the percentage of overheads to production at 3·5 per cent. It is remarkable that the net profit after deducting the losses incurred by some of them comes to Rs. 5·49 lakhs which gives a return of 7·5 per cent on the paid-up share capital of Rs. 77·08 lakhs.

In conclusion, I wish to indicate what would be the future for the Industrial Co-operatives in our country. Today America is the wealthiest nation in the world because its economy is based on industry turned to high productivity. For the growth of an underdeveloped country or a developing country like ours, the growth of industries should be at a rapid pace. In other words, our country which is now based on agricultural economy should grow into an Industrial economy. There is no doubt it should and ought to be so in the coming future. The sky is the limit for the growth of the industry. When Co-operatives do play an important role in the present agricultural economy the Industrial Co-operatives should develop keeping pace with the growth of the Industrial economy. Whether one may believe it or not they have a surer and firmer ground in our country which is wedded to democratic socialism.



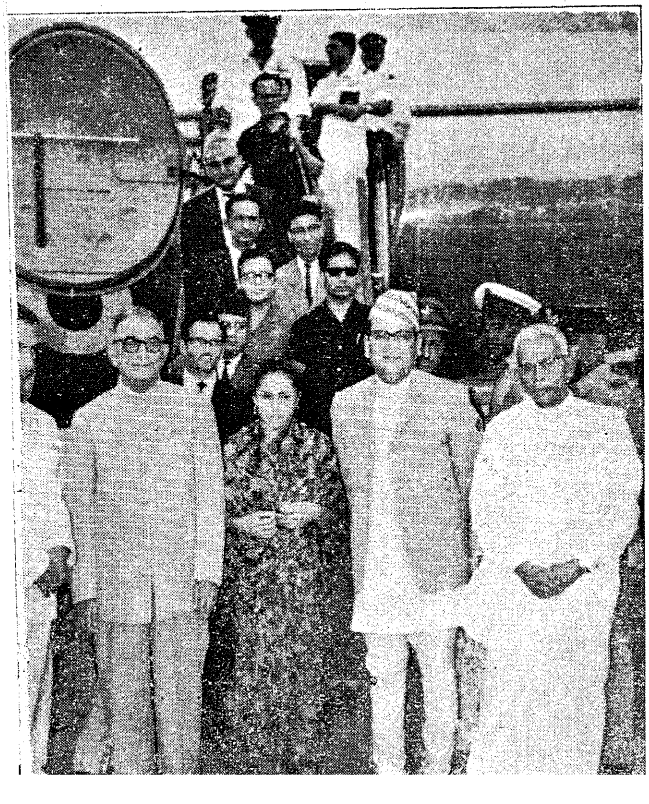
The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited., Karur was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, on 4th April Malaikovilur. Industries Minister Sri R. Venkataraman presided over the function. Sri V. Ramaiah, Food Minister and the Co-operation Minister Sri N. S. S. Manradiar declared open the cotton godown and administrative block of the Mill respectively. Picture shows a view of the Mill.



Members of the Legislative Council of Jammu and Kashmir recently visited Madras.

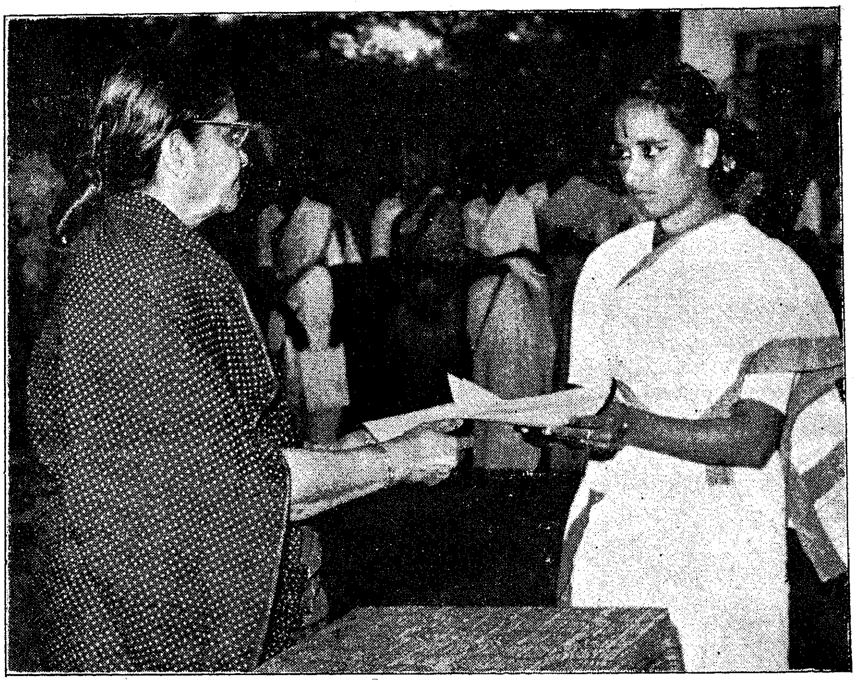
Parliamentary delegation from Nepal which visited Madras recently is seen with Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister (first row second from left) and the Speaker Sri S. Chellapandian (first row third from right).

Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman, Council of Ministers, Nepal, and party arrived in Madras on (23rd April 1966) on a day's visit to the City. The Governor of Madras and the Chief Minister received them at the Airport.



Swedish Ambassador in India recently called on the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

A fortyseven-member Indian Delegation of Tamil Scholars headed by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, left by air on 15th April 1966 for Singapore to participate in the International Conference of Tamil Studies held at Kualalampur.

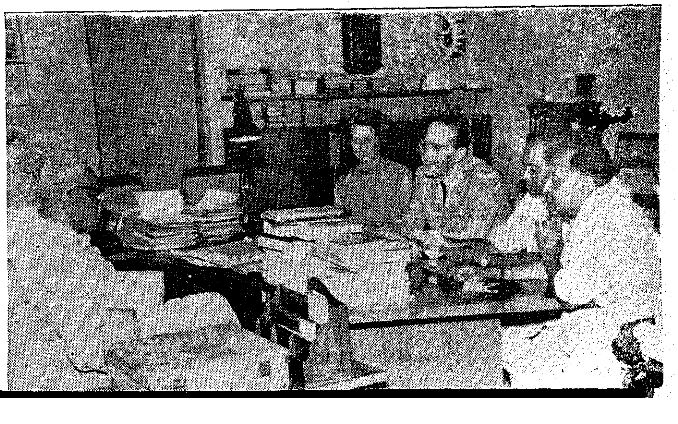


Valedictory Function of the 4th Course of Balasevika Training was celebrated by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras State Branch, at the premises of the Training Centre, T.Nagar, Madras, on 5th April 1966.

Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board, Madras presided. Picture shows Srimathi Gnanasundaram Bhaktavatsalam, distributing the Certificates to the Balasevikas on the occasion.

The World Bank Fisheries Mission which visited Madras called on the Fisheries Minister, Sri G. Bhuvarahan in his Chambers.

Mr. S. M. Kofler (fourth from right) Editor-in-Chief "Unesco" Paris, met the Chief Minister in his Chambers.



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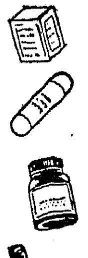

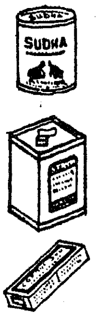

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Manufacturers of Sudha Vanaspati and Vimala Refined Vegetable Oil.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut

Manufacturers of Quality Soaps: Sandalwood, Rose, Willingdon, Vep, Coaltar, Washwell, Shaving, etc.

Govt. Oil Factory, Calicut

Pioneers in the manufacture of Vitamin Oils: Adamin, Seagold, Stayfit and Veterinary Vitamin Oils: Univax, Trivax.

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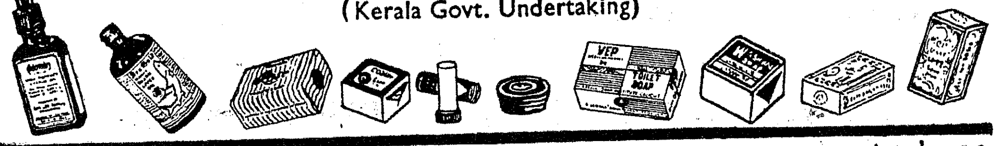

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